# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Brazil Airmen Sink Sub; Sugar Ration Unchanged; Huge Gas Tax Loss Seen

**The World's Day—May 17, 1943**

### South America: Sub Sunk by Brazil's Air Force

**The Brazilian Air Force** has sunk a U-boat off Maceio, it was announced in Rio de Janeiro. Maceio lies on the hump of Brazil 130 miles south of Recife.

### Washington: Current Sugar Ration Unchanged

**The current sugar ration** will remain unchanged in the next rationing period beginning June 1, the Office of Price Administration announced.

**The National War Labor Board** said that U. M. W. President John L. Lewis has challenged the sovereignty of the United States and the issue now "is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond the laws which apply to all other citizens of the United States."

**The output of radio batteries** to meet the needs of farmers in non-electrified areas has been boosted to a rate of 425,000 a month, the War Production Board reported.

**Secretary Hull** appearing before the Senate Finance Committee advocated renewal of the Administration's power to negotiate reciprocal trade pacts with the assertion that the time has arrived to "chart the general direction of our postwar course and begin to make decisions on policies."

**Harold L. Ickes,** Petroleum Administrator, warned the motoring public that Eastern States consumption of gasoline cannot continue at its present rate.

**House acceptance** of the Senate pay-as-you-go, Ruml-type, tax bill by a narrow margin Tuesday, was forecast by Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Republican leader.

**Establishment of a War Meat Board** to safeguard against "black markets" was announced by the War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration.

**The Brookings Institution** said in a report there is a schism in "high government circles" over the question of whether a balanced budget is desirable, with President Roosevelt and the National Resources Planning Board, which he fostered, in opposite camps. [Financial Page.]

**The Supreme Court** refused to review a decision holding that Japanese born in this country are American citizens and hence entitled to vote. A ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at San Francisco had been challenged by John T. Regan, who contended that "dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy are racial characteristics of the Japanese" and that this makes them unfit for American citizenship.

**House passage** sent to the White House legislation extending for two years from June 30, 1943, the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to use direct Federal obligations as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

**President Roosevelt** asked Congress to provide $177,335,000 for the Office of Price Administration during the fiscal year 1944. Congress provided $120,000,000 for OPA for the current year ending June 30.

### New England: Bay State Faces Huge Gas Tax Loss

**Massachusetts** stands to lose from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue this year Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

**Fourteen labor leaders** finish college year at Harvard, only full-time course for trade unionists ever given at an American university. [Page 2.]

**Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus** opens at Boston Garden tonight for two weeks' run, with all seats for opening War Bond performance sold out. [Page 5.]

**With approximately 300,000 pounds** of fresh fish aboard, the Boston fishing trawler Cormorant arrived at the Fish Pier here today after 10 days at sea. It was the Cormorant's first trip since being idle for a month because of a dispute. It was reported to be the largest catch of its kind this year.

### Europe: Davies Breaks Trip With Stop in Iran

**Joseph E. Davies,** former United States Ambassador to Russia, en route to Russia with a message from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin has landed in Iran where he will remain a few days before continuing his journey.

**The South African** general election will be held on July 7, the London Radio reports, quoting Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts as explaining the early day by saying that "it would not be of service to the country to prolong electioneering."

**A new Polish army,** now being formed in Russia to fight against Germany will be commanded by Col. Zigmund Berling, according to the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda.

**Guerrilla attacks** behind the German lines in Russia and in Yugoslavia have become so effective against the Nazi armies that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, has formed a special Anti-Partisan Legion to combat them.

**Belgians** in the Belgian Congo will celebrate the Tunisian victory today and tomorrow in every city of the colony by ceremonies and the display of flags in tribute to the Allies who fought in Tunisia.

**Prime Minister of Finland,** Edwin Linkomies, declared in an Independence Day speech, "There is no way back." This and similar statements were interpreted as indicating that the Finns fear that a clash with Germany would cause more difficulty than a break with the United States.

**Spanish Ambassadors** to the United States and Britain were in Madrid yesterday. Juan Cardenas arrived from Washington Sunday and reported to the Foreign Office today. The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, left today for Lisbon on a return to his post.

### National: Soldiers Posted at Food Conference

**Exclusion of the press** and public from the United Nations Food Conference became effective with the posting of soldiers around the Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va.

**Phonograph records** for our fighting men will be collected in a nation-wide house-to-house drive beginning July 3 and continuing through the month.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

## KOA's Right Upheld In WHDH's Petition

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a radio station whose operating license would be affected has a right to intervene in proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether the facilities of another station should be increased.

The 4 to 2 opinion, delivered by Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts, held that the National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated, as licensee of Radio Station KOA at Denver was entitled to intervene in FCC proceedings to determine whether Station WHDH of Boston should be given increased facilities.

Both stations have been licensed on the same frequency.

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### Weather Predictions

**Warm**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Monday at 8:30 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:31 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:30 a. m.

# New Ceilings On Food Items Listed by OPA

**Additional market basket prices go into effect on May 19 throughout Greater Boston area.**

Additional "market basket" prices on canned vegetables and fruits for Greater Boston housewives—cents-per-pound ceilings on beef, lamb, veal, and mutton—extra allotments of sugar for home canning on an "honor system." Such were the announcements today from the Office of Price Administration.

The flat, community-wide, dollars-and-cents ceilings covered 261 brands, sizes, grades, and varieties of canned vegetables and canned fruits, and apply to all retail stores in the Greater Boston area of 12 cities and six towns.

These will become effective on Wednesday, May 19, in Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, and Waltham, and towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton, Watertown, and Winthrop.

Products covered include canned peas, corn, tomatoes, green snap or wax beans, tomato juice, canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, pineapple, jams and jellies.

**Clip the Prices**

Housewives were urged by State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan to clip the prices from their papers so that they will be able to tell at a glance the maximum prices which their storekeepers may charge under any circumstances.

Today's action is the second step in a program launched last week end with the issuance of community-wide top prices for staple dry groceries. These two steps, together with the dollars-and-cents ceilings now covering meats, bring approximately 70 per cent of the goods in the housewives' market baskets under top prices expressed in cents per pound, package, or item.

Unlike the community prices issued last week, which were generally ceilings for the smaller independent stores, today's list covers all food retailers in the Greater Boston area.

For the purposes of the regulation, retailers are divided into four groups or classes, based on their annual sales volume. Each retailer must post a sign indicating in which group of stores he is classed.

For storekeepers, the new price order will provide substantial simplification since the new ceilings become the only ceilings permissible for the particular brands, grades, or varieties of products included on the list. For all other items, the storekeeper continues to calculate his ceilings under present regulations.

**"Chicago Cut"**

On the list stores have been classed a "OPA-1," "OPA-2," and so on. Class 1 stores are "independents" with "annual gross sales" of less than $50,000. Class 2 stores include "independents" with sales of $50,000 or more, but less than $250,000. Class 3 stores are those other than "independents" with sales of less than $250,000 a year. The Class 4 stores are any retailers with "annual gross sales" of $250,000 or more.

Beginning today, all New England meat stores featured the so-called "Chicago cut" on beef. This will increase the responsibility of

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# NWLB Blames Lewis in Coal Deadlock; RAF Smashes Two Big German Dams, Blasts Base on Outskirts of Rome

**Board breaks its silence and declares U. M. W. chief defies laws of United States.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—With the soft coal walkout deadline expiring at midnight tomorrow the National War Labor Board, after weeks of ineffectual negotiation, placed responsibility for the crisis squarely on the shoulders of one man—John L. Lewis.

Breaking its long, painfully tactful silence in regard to the head of the United Mine Workers, the NWLB in a formal statement denounced him today, declaring his recalcitrancy to be "the only thing that stands in the way of working out a new contract for the mine workers."

The NWLB issued its statement after a one-hour meeting with the bituminous coal mine operators after Mr. Lewis had once again refused to attend.

Mr. Lewis argued that the NWLB has no jurisdiction over the dispute. In a defiant statement issued in New York yesterday he charged the NWLB with "malignity" and a disposition to "block" rather than encourage an agreement.

**Lewis Fails to Appear**

Today's meeting was summoned by the Board to arrange for resumption of direct negotiations between Lewis and the operators.

Mr. Lewis did not show up.

"The issue now confronting the nation in this dispute is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond the laws which apply to all other citizens of the United States," the Board said.

The NWLB's statement indicated that the Lewis defiance is now headed for a final showdown.

The earlier defiance resulted in a radio address to the nation by President Roosevelt. Today Mr. Roosevelt is holding conferences with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on war strategy. It was assumed that this would be interrupted by the new domestic crisis affecting a basic war necessity.

The Board's statement said the coal controversy, like all other wage disputes, came under the jurisdiction of the NWLB by order of the President.

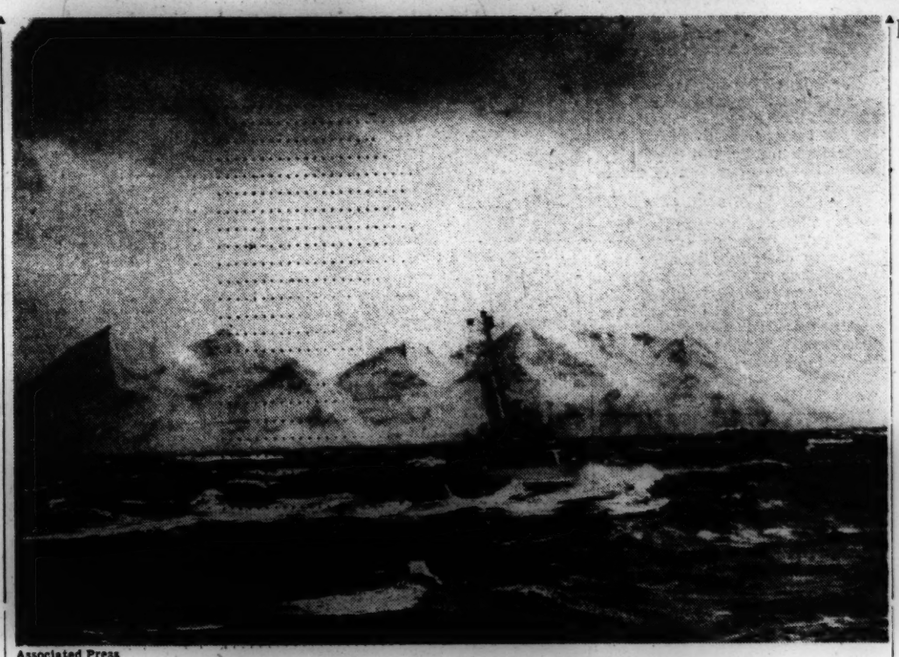
**Law Applies to All**

"This law applies to the coal miners and coal operators as well as to every other citizen of the United States," the Board said.

"In demanding a wage increase and at the same time refusing to seek the approval of the National War Labor Board, Mr. Lewis is defying the lawfully established procedures of the Government of the United States.

"This is not only a defiance of our laws, but it is also the only thing that stands in the way of the working out of a new contract for the mine workers by orderly, peaceful procedure in accordance with the order of the National War Labor Board of May 14, 1943, and the National Stabilization Policy

*Continued on Page 8, Column 4*



Associated Press

### Aleutian 'Stern and Rock-Bound Coast'

**Americans are battling now to oust the Japanese from their single toehold on the Western Hemisphere in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska. These inhospitable islands, swept by icy Arctic gales most of the year, pounded by mighty waves, and often shrouded in dense fog, present difficult problems for both defender and attacker. Picture shows United States Coast Guard patrol boat skirting one of the rocky fangs jutting up from the sea, a constant menace to mariner and flier.**

## Ruhr and Eder Valleys swept by devastating floods — Washington silent on Attu.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

RAF bombers have smashed open two of the largest dams in Germany—the Mohne and the Eder. An estimated 336,000,000 tons of water have been turned loose on the important industrial valleys of the Ruhr and Eder Rivers.

British dispatches describe the flood as one of the greatest aquatic disasters in history. It undoubtedly is a staggering blow to German war industry and transport, for it means the loss of literally millions of kilowatt hours of electric power.

The two dams were blown up with air-borne mines dropped from low levels. The British say the bulwarks controlled two thirds of the water storage capacity of the Ruhr Basin. One backed up 134,000,000 tons of water and the other 202,000,000 tons.

The past 48 hours have seen the aerial offensive against Europe reach a truly crushing intensity. In addition to the blowing up of the dams, Berlin has been bombed for the third time in four nights and the environs of Rome have been raided. From one end to the other, Europe is rocking under an almost incessant rain of Allied bombs.

The attack on the outskirts of Rome centered on the Italian Capital's seaplane base at Lido di Roma and focused attention on widespread rumors that Hitler is about to withdraw behind the Alps and let Italy fend for itself.

It remains to be seen whether these reports are another manifestation of wishful thinking. In all probability they are, although from a military point of view such a withdrawal would not be at all unreasonable.

Meanwhile, a steadily increasing number of American troops appears to be joining in the fight for Attu. Official Washington still maintains silence on the battle, but the Tokyo Radio says the United States forces are striking in a three-pronged offensive under cover of aerial and naval bombardment. The broadcasts speak of successful Japanese counterattacks, but their general tone is pessimistic.

Operations in the Aleutians and the reported continuing heavy ground fighting near Salamaua, in New Guinea, should not be viewed apart from their context in the global picture. Both are plainly holding attacks aimed at keeping the Japanese too preoccupied to get out of hand while the climactical battle with Hitler is fought.

The principal development in New Guinea seems to be an Allied assault on the approaches to Salamaua. The fall of this port and its neighboring base of Lae on the Huon Gulf would leave General MacArthur's men separated by only a narrow strait from New Britain, where the Japanese have one of their main strongholds at Rabaul.

An abortive 98-plane Japanese raid on the Allied positions near Salamaua over the week end plainly shows Tokyo's concern over this threat.

### Continent:

**Big German Dams Smashed by Bombs**

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, told the House of Commons in London that bombs dropped by British bombers had burst the walls of the Mohne and Eder Dams in Germany's two industrial valleys.

The Germans themselves reported officially on the Berlin Radio that the flood took a heavy toll of casualties.

Sir Archibald's disclosure was made in a speech celebrating Nor-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Giraud in Full Control Of Tunis and Bizerte

**ALGIERS, Algeria, May 17 (AP)—Sidi Mohamed El Amine Pacha Bey, who became the native ruler of Tunisia in a formal investiture May 15, appointed a Cabinet headed by Salheddine Baccauche yesterday.**

**The new Bey of Tunis succeeded Sidi Mohammed Al Mounsaf, who was deposed by order of Gen. Henri Giraud, French Military and Civil Commander in French North Africa.**

**The new Bey was born May 12, 1884, and is the youngest son of Sidi Mohamed El Habib Pacha Bey, who reigned from 1922 to 1929.**

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa*

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 17—Gen. Henri Giraud's administration has taken control of civil affairs in Tunis and Bizerte and virtually all able-bodied Frenchmen in the two cities are now being mobilized for war service on the Allied side.

Pro-Axis sympathizers are being rounded up and sent to prison camps.

Wresting of the two cities away from the Axis did, of course, inevitably dislocate public and private life somewhat. In Tunis there's an 8 o'clock curfew. Restaurants and shops had been closed but are now opening, the food shortage has had to be coped with, and various public services were temporarily interrupted.

In the city the past week the gas supply was curtailed. The French, however, have been more in a mood for holiday than work and must have made light of the difficulties brought by the hour of their liberation.

**Shortage of Supplies**

Purchase prices for essentials are controlled, but most are in short supply so the "black market" has had scope for its worst type of extortionate trading.

A party of three Britishers and one Frenchman who dined in one restaurant last week end paid a bill equivalent to almost $100.

Such things are scheduled to receive immediate attention from the new French Administration.

News of the end of organized Axis resistance in Tunisia, printed in Thursday's edition of the new evening paper here, La Tunise Liberte, whipped up another wave of enthusiasm to round off a week of successive thrills for the European residents of Tunis.

First came the dramatic entry of British tanks on the afternoon of Friday, May 7. News of their approach preceded them in the restaurants where German and Italian officers and political personnel were lunching, and there was a spectacular stampede as chairs were overturned, plates thrust away, and meals left unfinished. The tanks were actually in the town when in one cafe a small group of German officers thought there seemed to be some commotion in the streets and demanded to know what it was all about.

**En Fete With Tanks**

Since then Tunis has been en fete with tanks and trucks fluttering around and giving joy rides to anybody who cared to climb on. The main streets by then were ablaze with French tricolor flags, troops and civilians singing and cheering and making "V" signs to one another.

On a diminishing scale the same thing has been going on ever since, family groups on verandas looking down on the swirl of sun-tanned troops of all kinds, mingling with the colorful robes of the native population and gay frocks of the girls and women.

British Eighth Army men can be distinguished by the deeper desert tan in the throngs in which are to be seen American soldiers and Waacs, British Colonial and Dominion troops with broad-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

# London Hears Hitler Leaving Italy on Spot

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Two London dailies reported this morning that Hitler is preparing to abandon Italy to its fate, leaving it to face the threat of Allied invasion unaided.

A front-page story by the Daily Mail's diplomatic correspondent, headlined "Hitler withdrawing from Italy," said that German officials and Gestapo men now were returning to Germany and that there were unmistakable signs that German troops in Italy might soon withdraw, establishing defenses at Brenner Pass.

Earlier, the Morocco and Algiers Radios reported what they termed "a sensational rumor" in Rome that King Victor Emmanuel would abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Humbert. Rumors of imminent invasion are sweeping through Italy, said the radiocasts, heard by the Ministry of Information.

The Morocco Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in New York, said in a Bern dispatch that the King "is alleged to have abdicated, and the Roman Cabinet to have offered its resignation to Mussolini, who refused it."

Qualified London sources took scant stock in the abdication rumor, adding that the King's prestige was now higher than at any time since the Fascist march on Rome in 1922. It was recalled that Rome Radio accounts of the final fighting in Tunisia closed with "long live the King—long live Italy," conspicuously omitting Mussolini's name.

The Daily Mail story declared it

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

# Busy Day for Knox in Boston Before Evening Interfaith Talk

As far as the antisubmarine warfare picture is concerned, the situation is generally improved, declared Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today.

"It is the kind of warfare that has its ups and downs, and it is sometimes difficult to understand," he said. "March was a bad month, but April was very good, and the progress thus far in May is satisfactory."

Secretary Knox arrived in Boston at 9 o'clock this morning, and, after breakfasting, went directly to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he paid keen attention to the progress made there on the destroyer escorts, the craft with which the Navy is intensifying its antisubmarine warfare.

"The number of these vessels completed is incredible," he said. "Some are ready to go to sea." He boarded one this morning in the course of his general inspection tour. He also boarded another vessel at the South Boston Navy Yard, which he described as an "8-inch cruiser type.' He said he was "amazed" at the size of the South Boston yard, which now about equals the size of the Charlestown yard.

Secretary Knox was also the luncheon guest of the Boston Advertising Club where he spoke off the record and later at a regional meeting of Associated Press editors in New England at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Speaking before guests of the Advertising Club the Navy Secretary said that the only permanent peace is that which has force behind it.

"Our fleet," he continued, "will be greater than any other in history and will give us the responsibility of maintaining peace."

Then he went on to point out that this country, along with 31 others, is fighting for self-preservation and remarked that that fact is fundamental and the fight is to preserve America.

"That same theory will be operating to keep us working in close co-operation after the war," he said.

This same spirit of self-preservation, he said, which led America

*Continued on Page 2, Column 2*

## *Baby to Have 255 Foster-Fathers; He's Australian—They're American*

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 17 (AP)—Some Australian baby will acquire 255 American soldiers as foster-fathers this week.

When the war is over and he grows big enough to travel alone, this baby is going to the United States and visit his American daddies, one and all, wherever they may be.

Such is the plan of 255 enlisted men of a United States Army signal company. They've agreed to contribute 50 cents a month each out of their pay checks for a fund for the adoption of some Australian youngster.

The men will pay the money—until the war is over and the unit disbands—to one of their noncommissioned officers. The collector is Master Sergeant Jacob C. Brandt of New York City, for eight years an Army man, who as the baby's American trustee will deposit the money into a fund planned for the child's upbringing and education.

Final arrangements for adoption of a baby, yet to be chosen, will be completed this week.

Sergeant Brandt said the unit's commanding officer approved the plan and gave his permission for the men to go ahead.

# Hull Pictures Trade Treaties As Economic Base for Peace

By William H. Stringer

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the Senate Finance Committee today that the United States could not assume its proper leadership in laying the economic basis for an enduring peace if Congress failed to extend the reciprocal trade pact authority or imposed crippling amendments.

Secretary Hull was the star witness as the Administration opened its battle for trade pact extension in the Senate, where members, conscious of their historic treaty-ratifying prerogatives, are expected to put up a stiffer fight than was the case in the House last week.

The issue, as Secretary Hull laid it before the senators, was whether the United States, the acknowledged leader of postwar economic policy, would move again toward economic self-sufficiency and high tariffs, repeating the "colossal blunders" of the period between World Wars I and II, or would embrace a policy of international co-operation and increased trade.

Constant studies and preparations now are under way with a view to the signing of new trade pacts immediately following the war, Mr. Hull disclosed, emphasizing that these steps would enable the United States to play its rightful role as the world's economic giant in leading the way toward broad postwar commercial and economic policies.

**Collaboration Called Vital**

Whereas in previous Congress appearances the Secretary of State had underlined the need for sound world political co-operation, he stressed and reiterated today that economic collaboration was an indispensable basis for the postwar peace, and that the United States trade-pact program was fundamental to that collaboration.

"Congress is faced with the first significant test whether the United States will co-operate with the other nations in the economic affairs in the postwar world," he declared.

That the Republican minority in the Senate would offer limited opposition to the Administration program became evident as Republican committee members began a sharp questioning of Mr. Hull following his opening statement. No Senator wanted to go on record as advocating the return of trade-pact ratification to Congress or a

# Defense Against Raids Set for Another Test

War-game testing of State Guard and civilian defense against enemy raids has been set for next Sunday throughout Massachusetts, except the southeastern section which yesterday was tested in maneuvers spreading from Cape Cod through Rhode Island and Connecticut.

With the First Service Command scheduled to hurl "raiders" by sea and air at a secret zero hour, some 400,000 civilian-defense volunteers will risk "capture or worse," in larger exercises than yesterday's.

Units of the State Guard and civilian-defense personnel under the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will be on hand to protect and maintain civilian services.

Yesterday's results showed many railroad and other strategic centers in major cities "put out of commisison" and bridges on vital roads of communication were "blown up" by the "enemy" before the defense could capture or forestall the raiders.

Because of the possibility of a dramatic attack by the Axis on New England as the closest American soil to Europe, the current testings are finding a heightened morale among the volunteers in and out of uniform, according to their commanders.

Greater training and more volunteers, however, remain major needs before any attack could be minimized, it was stressed in critiques following the exercises.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, director of the Public Safety Committee's protection division, said that "wardens, auxiliary police, regular and State police should be cautioned that they will be subject to capture the instant they are sighted, and will be declared out of action by the military umpires."

Mobilization will be effected by air-raid alarms throughout Civilian Defense Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, and the entire time of activation will not exceed 45 minutes, it was estimated.

Army maneuvers may continue after the sounding of the all-clear, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command.

"Enemy" forces will wear steel helmets to distinguish them from "friendly" troops (State Guardsmen), but both sides in the mimic warfare will use yellow bunting to designate bridges out and roads blocked.

Special civilian-defense communications techniques, practicing for more than a year in private exercises by command posts, had their first public test yesterday, aiding the co-ordination of information and command.

Bunting-decked bridges, flagged roads and posted areas in the "battle zone," figuring in military charts as objectives won or lost, had another meaning yesterday to air-raid wardens, first-aid services, auxiliary police and others in the civilian forces: these "damaged or disintegrated" landmarks were obstacles to be overcome in the work of speeding relief to cities and towns "disorganized by war."

# Postwar Problems Studied

Industry's financial problems during reconversion and demobilization are under study by Harvard Business School in a postwar research project, while all teaching facilities of the School have been given over to war courses for military and civilian personnel.

J. Franklin Ebsersole, Converse Professor of Banking and Finance, has been assigned to study problems facing banks, and Charles Cortez Abbott, Associate Professor of Business Economics, has been assigned to investigate the needs, preparations and financial capabilities of corporations.

Results of the study will be made available to industry as well as used in postwar teaching, it was pointed out.

"To maintain employment," the School announced, "industry must have ample working capital and ways must be found to increase the flow of equity investment. Among those familiar with the financial problems of business, there is general agreement that special attention must be given to the position of medium and smaller-sized concerns.

"It also has been pointed out that sound and adequate financing of the business structure in the immediate postwar period is of direct interest not only to business management but also to public officials and to labor leaders."

Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, Director of the School's research, is Chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee on Postwar Readjustment.

When the war ends, the announcement said, industry should be ready to act immediately, and "there is a growing appreciation that it should solve its own problems and not rely upon Federal aid."

PROFILE BRAND
Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Knox's Busy Day In Boston Before Interfaith Talk

Continued from Page 1

into the war must lead it into the peace.

In addition to the Secretary of the Navy, the principal speakers at tonight's Good-Will Dinner, which is also at the Copley-Plaza will be Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin. Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court will preside.

Three of the honored guests will be war heroes representing each of the major faiths. They are S. J. Laliberte, Seaman, first class; W. F. Katzky, Yeoman, second class, and G. T. Rhodes, Machinist's Mate, second class.

The Committee of Sponsors of the Good-Will Dinner is headed by Governor Saltonstall, Honorary Chairman; Mayor Tobin, Honorary Vice-Chairman; Charles Francis Adams, General Chairman, and Abraham K. Cohen and Patrick A. O'Connell as Vice-Chairmen.

# Portia Law School Not to Take Men

Portia Law School announced yesterday that henceforth men students will be barred from the school. Established 35 years ago, the school was founded especially for women, but in later years men were allowed to attend classes.

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
Filene's BOSTON
Cool White

In summer heat you'll welcome the famous built-in comfort features of Selby Arch Preserver Shoes. And they are so smartly styled you'll wear them everywhere.

$8.95 and $10.95

Bring Your Ration Book with No. 17 Coupon

FILENE'S SHOE SHOP
FIFTH FLOOR

# New Ceiling Prices on Food Items for Boston Area Announced

Continued from Page 1

every housewife to save her kitchen fats. For the new cut means that they will find extra trimmings on meat, heretofore cut off by the butcher and turned in by him to the renderer to extract the glycerine demanded for explosives and other war needs.

Now, these trimmings will be left on the meat purchased by the housewife, and she will have additional fat to strain and save—but will be making a greater contribution to the war effort. The blue patch of sky in the meat situation is the decrease in meat prices today to make up for the different system of cutting.

The new "market basket" prices which will become effective on Wednesday are as follows:

## Canned Vegetables and Vegetable Juices

| | Ceiling Prices by Class of Retailer | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OPA-1 | OPA-2 | OPA-3 | OPA-4 |
| **Beans** | | | | |
| **Green Beans, Whole** | | | | |
| A & P, No. 2 can, 19 oz., Grade A | | | .24 | .23 |
| Monarch, No. 2 can, 20 oz., No. 1 sieve | .32 | .31 | | |
| Monarch, No. 2 can, 20 oz., No. 2 sieve | .29 | .28 | | |
| Monarch, No. 2 can, 20 oz., No. 3 sieve | .25 | .25 | | |
| Premier, No. 2 can | .23 | .22 | | |
| Rival | .24 | .24 | | |
| **Green Beans, Whole, Stringless** | | | | |
| Matchless, No. 2 | .23 | .23 | | |
| **Green Beans, Cut** | | | | |
| Blue Label, No. 2 can | .19 | .18 | | |
| Shurfine, No. 2 can | .21 | .20 | | |
| John Alden, No. 2 can | .19 | .19 | | |
| Matchless, No. 2 can | .19 | .19 | | |
| Suffolk, No. 2 can | .17 | .17 | | |
| Premier, No. 2 can | .24 | .24 | .23 | .23 |
| Kelley, No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Elmdale, No. 2 can | .14 | .14 | | |
| Pine Cone, No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Preston, No. 2 can | .13 | .13 | | |
| Iona, No. 2 can | | | .13 | .13 |
| Reliable, No. 2 can, 19 oz. | | | .18 | .18 |
| Ecco, No. 2 can (Refugee whole) | | | .18 | .18 |
| Richmond, No. 2 can, 19 oz. | | | .13 | .13 |
| Richmond, 10 oz. | | | .11 | .11 |
| **Beans, Wax (cut)** | | | | |
| John Alden, No. 2 can, 18 oz. | .21 | .21 | | |
| Monarch, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .21 | .21 | | |
| Rival, No. 2 can, 1 lb. 3 oz. | .20 | .20 | | |
| Shurfine, No. 2 can | .22 | .22 | | |
| Premier, No. 2 can | .18 | .18 | | |
| Pine Cone, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .18 | .18 | | |
| Reliable, No. 2 can, 19 oz. | | | .13 | .13 |
| Ecco, No. 2 can | | | .16 | .16 |
| Richmond, No. 2 can, 19 oz. | | | .16 | .16 |
| **Beans, Wax (whole)** | | | | |
| Premier, No. 2 can | .21 | .21 | | |
| **Lima Beans, Green** | | | | |
| Monarch, No. 3 sieve, No. 2 can | .18 | .18 | | |
| **Lima Beans, White** | | | | |
| Libby, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .20 | .20 | .20 | .19 |
| Sunbeam, No. 2 can | .17 | .17 | | |
| **Beets** | | | | |
| **Beets, Sliced and Cut** | | | | |
| Premier (glass), 16 oz. | .13 | .13 | | |
| Rival, No. 2 can, 1 lb. 4 oz. | .13 | .13 | | |
| **Beets, Diced** | | | | |
| Monarch, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .14 | .14 | | |
| **Beets, Whole** | | | | |
| John Alden, No. 2, 18 oz. | .18 | .18 | | |
| Libby, No. 2, 15 beets or over, 20 oz. | .19 | .19 | .18 | .18 |
| Libby, No. 2, 10 beets or over, 20 oz. | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 |
| Libby, No. 2, 25 beets or over | .20 | .20 | .20 | .19 |
| Matchless, No. 2, 24 beets or over | .20 | .20 | | |
| Premier, No. 2 | .17 | .16 | | |
| Rival, No. 2, 1 lb. 4 oz. | .18 | .18 | | |
| Suffolk, No. 2, 40 beets or over, 20 oz. | .20 | .20 | | |
| Monarch, 10 beets or over, 20 oz. | .13 | .13 | | |
| Monarch, 20 beets or over, 20 oz. | .17 | .16 | | |
| **Carrots** | | | | |
| **Carrots, Diced** | | | | |
| Matchless, No. 2 | .13 | .13 | | |
| Scott, 15½ oz. jar | .13 | .13 | | |
| **Corn** | | | | |
| **Corn Niblets** | | | | |
| Del Maiz, 12 oz. | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 |
| **Golden Bantam (Cream Style)** | | | | |
| A & P, No. 2 can, 20 oz., Grade A | | | .12 | .12 |
| Del Maiz, No. 303 | | | .12 | .11 |
| Ecco, No. 2 can | | | .12 | .12 |
| Finast, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | | | .13 | .13 |
| Libby, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 |
| Shurfine, No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Rival, 1 lb. 4 oz. | .16 | .16 | | |
| Suffolk, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .14 | .14 | | |
| Kid Glove, No. 2 can | .16 | .16 | | |
| **Golden Bantam, Whole Kernel** | | | | |
| Monarch, 12 oz. vacuum | .13 | .13 | | |
| Del Maiz, 12 oz. vacuum | .15 | .15 | .15 | .14 |
| Premier, No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Finast, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | | | .13 | .13 |
| Ecco, No. 2 can | | | .13 | .13 |
| Del Maiz, 12 oz. | | | .13 | .13 |
| **White Whole Kernel** | | | | |
| A & P No. 2 can 20 oz., Grade A | | | .13 | 1.3 |
| Premier No. 2 can | .15 | .14 | | |
| Monarch No. 2 can, 1 lb. 4 oz. | .14 | .14 | | |
| **Peas** | | | | |
| Libby No. 2 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .21 | .21 | .20 | .20 |
| Monarch No. 2 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .21 | .21 | | |
| Haxton No. 3 sieve No. 2 can | .18 | .17 | | |
| Libby No. 3 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .19 | .19 | .18 | .18 |
| Suffolk No. 3 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .17 | .17 | | |
| Bonny Farm No. 4 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .17 | .17 | | |
| Del Monte No. 4 sieve No. 2 can | .20 | .20 | .20 | .19 |
| Haxton No. 4 sieve No. 2 can | .17 | .17 | | |
| Libby No. 4 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .18 | .18 | .18 | .18 |
| Malden No. 4 sieve No. 2 can | .17 | .17 | | |
| Matchless No. 4 sieve No. 2 can | .18 | .17 | | |
| Matchless No. 5 sieve No. 2 can | .16 | .16 | | |
| Peter Pan No. 5 sieve 16 oz. | .14 | .13 | .13 | .13 |
| A & P Grade A No. 2 can 19 oz. | | | .18 | .17 |
| A & P Grade A No. 1 can 16 oz. | | | .12 | .12 |
| Malden Blended No. 2 can | .17 | .16 | | |
| Matchless No. 2 can | .16 | .16 | | |
| Rival 16 oz. | .14 | .14 | | |
| Green Giant No. 2 can 16 oz. | .18 | .18 | .16 | .16 |
| Iona Grade C No. 2 can 19 oz. | | | .14 | .14 |
| Metro No. 5 sieve No. 2 can 20 oz. | .15 | .15 | | |
| Ecco (tiny) No. 2 can | | | .16 | .16 |
| Ecco (blended) No. 2 can | | | .15 | .15 |
| Finast 20 oz. | | | .16 | .16 |
| Finast 10½ oz. | | | .11 | .10 |
| Hi-value No. 2 can | | | .15 | .14 |
| Richmond 10½ oz. | | | .10 | .09 |
| Richmond 20 oz. | | | .14 | .14 |
| Sunglory No. 1 can | | | .09 | .09 |
| Sunglory No. 2 can | | | .15 | .14 |
| Yor Garden 10½ oz. | | | .10 | .09 |
| Yor Garden No. 2 can 20 oz. | | | .14 | .14 |
| **Sauerkraut** | | | | |
| Silver Floss No. 2½ can | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 |
| **Spinach** | | | | |
| Bonny Farm No. 2½ can | .19 | .18 | | |
| John Alden No. 2½ can 28 oz. | .19 | .19 | | |
| Libby No. 2½ can | .26 | .26 | .25 | .25 |
| Premier No. 2½ can | .20 | .20 | | |
| **Tomato Juice** | | | | |
| Kemps Sun Rayed No. 2 can 26 oz. | .12 | .12 | .11 | .11 |
| Campbell's No. 1 can 14 oz. | .09 | .09 | .08 | .08 |
| Campbell's No. 2 can 20 oz. | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| Campbell's 47 oz. | .28 | .27 | .24 | .24 |
| Rival No. 2 can 18 oz. | .10 | .10 | | |
| Libby No. 2 can | .12 | .12 | .10 | .10 |
| John Alden No. 2 can 18 oz. | .11 | .11 | | |
| College Inn No. 2 tall 20 oz. | .11 | .11 | .11 | .10 |
| Hurff No. 2 can | .11 | .11 | .11 | .10 |
| Iona Grade C No. 1 can 9½ oz. | | | .06 | .05 |
| Iona Grade C No. 2 can 24 oz. | | | .12 | .11 |
| Iona Grade C No. 3 can 46 oz. | | | .20 | .20 |
| Ecco No. 3 can 46 oz. | | | .22 | .21 |
| Finast 14 oz. | | | .06 | .06 |
| Finast 24 oz. | | | .10 | .10 |
| Finast 46 oz. | | | .21 | .20 |
| **Tomatoes** | | | | |
| **Tomatoes, Whole** | | | | |
| Kemp No. 2 can 20 oz. | .15 | .15 | | |
| Shurfine No. 2 can | .17 | .16 | | |
| Suffolk No. 2 can 20 oz. | .16 | .16 | | |
| Bonny Farm No. 2 can | .13 | .13 | | |
| Matchless No. 2 can 19 oz. | .16 | .16 | | |
| Malden No. 2½ can | .18 | .18 | | |
| Bonny Farm No. 2½ can | .19 | .19 | | |
| Libby No. 2½ can 30 oz. | .19 | .19 | | |
| A & P No. 2 can 19 oz. Grade A | | | .15 | .15 |
| A & P No. 2½ can 28 oz. Grade A | | | .18 | .18 |
| Premier No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Preston No. 2 can | .15 | .15 | | |
| Rival No. 2 can 1 lb. 3 oz. | .13 | .13 | | |
| Pine Cone No. 2½ can | .20 | .19 | | |
| Premier No. 2½ can | .19 | .19 | | |
| Sultana No. 2 can 19 oz. Grade B | | | .13 | .13 |
| Pine Cone No. 2 can | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 |
| Iona No. 2 can 19 oz. Grade C | | | .11 | .11 |
| Iona No. 2½ can 28 oz. Grade C | | | .15 | .15 |
| Sunglory No. 2 can | | | .13 | .13 |
| Sunglory No. 2½ can | | | .17 | .16 |
| Ecco No. 2 can | | | .15 | .15 |
| Finast No. 2 can 19 oz. | | | .15 | .14 |
| Finast No. 2½ can 28 oz. | | | .19 | .19 |
| Richmond No. 2 can 19 oz. | | | .12 | .12 |
| Richmond No. 2½ can 28 oz. | | | .16 | .16 |
| **Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices** | | | | |
| **Fruit Cocktail** | | | | |
| Glorietta No. 1 tall 16 oz. | .21 | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| Monarch No. 1 tall 16 oz. | .20 | .20 | | |
| John Alden No. 1 tall 16 oz. | .20 | .20 | | |
| Ever-Ready No. 1 tall | .19 | .19 | .18 | .17 |
| Ever-Ready No. 2½ | | | .32 | .31 |
| Rival No. 1 tall 1 lb. 1 oz. | .21 | .21 | | |
| Del Monte No. 1 tall | .21 | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| A & P 16 oz. Grade A | | | .19 | .18 |
| Premier No. 1 | .20 | .20 | | |
| Suffolk No. 1 tall | .20 | .20 | | |
| Sacramento No. 1 | .21 | .21 | .17 | .16 |
| Sacramento No. 2½ | | | .29 | .28 |
| Sultana No. 1 16 oz. Grade B | | | .17 | .17 |
| Signet No. 2½ glass | | | .32 | .31 |
| Finast 17 oz. | | | .19 | .18 |
| **Peaches** | | | | |
| **Sliced Freestone** | | | | |
| Del Monte, No. 2½ can | .33 | .33 | .29 | .29 |
| Monarch, No. 2½ can | .32 | .31 | | |
| Rival, No. 2½ can | .36 | .35 | | |
| Glorietta, No. 2½ can | .34 | .34 | .30 | .29 |
| Matchless, No. 2½ can | .36 | .35 | | |
| Stockleys, No. 2½ can | .34 | .33 | | |
| Shurfine, No. 2½ can | .32 | .31 | | |
| **Halves Freestone** | | | | |
| Rival, No. 2½ can | .35 | .34 | | |
| John Alden, No. 2½ can | .35 | .34 | | |
| Matchless, No. 2½ can | .36 | .35 | | |
| Premier, No. 2½ can | .32 | .31 | | |
| Shurfine, No. 2½ can | .37 | .37 | | |
| **Halves Clingstone** | | | | |
| Monarch, No. 2½ can | .30 | .30 | | |
| Matchless, No. 2½ can | .30 | .30 | | |
| Shurfine, No. 2½ can | .31 | .31 | | |
| Malden, No. 2½ can | .30 | .29 | | |
| S. G., No. 2½ can | .29 | .29 | | |
| Premier, No. 2½ can | .28 | .28 | | |
| Suffolk, No. 2½ can | .28 | .28 | | |
| Rival, No. 2½ can | .31 | .31 | | |
| Iona, No. 2½ can, Grade C | | | .22 | .22 |
| **Sliced Clingstone** | | | | |
| A & P, No. 2½ can, Grade A | | | .28 | .27 |
| Shurfine, No. 2½ can | .31 | .31 | | |
| Del Monte, No. 2½ glass | .33 | .32 | | |
| Sultana, No. 2½ can, Grade B | | | .28 | .28 |
| Hunt, No. 2½ can | .31 | .30 | | |
| Premier, No. 2½ can | .29 | .29 | | |
| Malden, No. 2½ can | .30 | .29 | | |
| Suffolk, No. 2½ can | .28 | .28 | | |
| S. G., No. 2½ can | .30 | .29 | | |
| Rival, No. 2½ can | .28 | .28 | | |
| Iona, No. 2½ can, Grade C | | | .24 | .24 |
| **Pears** | | | | |
| Del Monte, No. 2½ glass | .37 | .37 | .36 | .36 |
| Monarch, No. 2½ can, 30 oz. | .33 | .32 | | |
| Glorietta (halves), No. 2½ can | .38 | .38 | .37 | .36 |
| Rival, No. 2½ can, 1 lb., 14 oz. | .34 | .34 | | |
| A & P, No. 2½ can, 30 oz., Grade A | | | .33 | .32 |
| Del Monte, No. 2½ can | .33 | .33 | .32 | .32 |
| Premier, No. 2½ can | .35 | .34 | | |
| Green Tag, No. 2½ can | .31 | .31 | .30 | .30 |
| Iona, No. 2½ can, 29 oz., Grade C | | | .27 | .26 |
| Ecco, No. 2½ | | | .30 | .29 |
| Signet, No. 2½ glass | | | .32 | .32 |
| Richmond, No. 2 | | | .19 | .19 |
| **Pineapple Juice** | | | | |
| Libby, No. 2, 20 oz. | .18 | .18 | .17 | .17 |
| Suffolk, No. 2, 18 oz. | .17 | .16 | | |
| Dole, No. 2, 18 oz. | .18 | .17 | .17 | .17 |
| Dole, 46 oz. | .42 | .41 | .41 | .40 |
| **Pineapple** | | | | |
| **Sliced** | | | | |
| Monarch, No. 2½, 30 oz. | .31 | .30 | | |
| Libby, No. 2½ | .27 | .26 | .26 | .26 |
| Rival, No. 2½, 1 lb., 14 oz. | .30 | .30 | | |
| John Alden, No. 2½ | .30 | .30 | | |
| Dole, No. 2½, 30 oz. | .32 | .31 | .27 | .27 |
| Del Monte No. 2½ | .32 | .31 | .27 | .27 |
| Rosedale, No. 1¼, 15 oz. | .16 | .16 | .16 | .15 |
| Iona, Grade C, 9 oz. | | | .11 | .11 |
| Rosedale, No. 2½ can | | | .25 | .24 |
| Kapa, No. 2½ can | | | .25 | .24 |
| Mission, No. 2½ can | | | .25 | .24 |
| **Crushed** | | | | |
| Libby, No. 2½, 30 oz. | .32 | .31 | .31 | .30 |
| John Alden, No. 2½, 28 oz. | .30 | .30 | | |
| Monarch, No. 2½, 30 oz. | .31 | .30 | | |
| Del Monte, No. 2½ | .31 | .31 | .27 | .27 |
| Dole, No. 2½ | .32 | .31 | .27 | .27 |
| **Tidbits** | | | | |
| Del Monte, Buffet, 8 oz. | .15 | .15 | .15 | .14 |
| **Canned Red Raspberries** | | | | |
| Monarch, No. 2, 20 oz. | .33 | .33 | | |
| Matchless, No. 2, 20 oz. | .40 | .39 | | |
| John Alden, No. 2, 20 oz. | .43 | .42 | | |
| **Canned Strawberries** | | | | |
| Matchless, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .31 | .31 | | |
| John Alden, No. 2 can, 20 oz. | .31 | .31 | | |
| **Jams, Jellies and Preserves** | | | | |
| **Jams** | | | | |
| Crescent Park, Rasp., 16 oz. | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| Crescent Park, Straw., 16 oz. | .31 | .31 | .31 | .31 |
| Greenwich Inn, Blackberry, 1 lb. glass | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 |
| Greenwich Inn, Rasp., 1 lb. | .28 | .28 | .28 | .28 |
| Knicest, Black Rasp., 1 lb. | .31 | .31 | .31 | .31 |
| Knicest, Red Rasp., 1 lb. | .31 | .31 | .30 | .30 |
| Knicest, Straw., 16 oz. | .31 | .31 | .31 | .31 |
| Mayflower, Rasp., 1 lb. glass | .28 | .28 | .28 | .28 |
| Mayflower, Rasp. Compound, 2 lb. glass | .24 | .24 | .23 | .23 |
| **Jelly** | | | | |
| Grape, Monarch, 16 oz. glass | .23 | .23 | | |
| Grapelade, Welch, 1 lb. | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 |
| Guava, Monarch, 16 oz. glass | .26 | .26 | | |
| Apple Flavored, Mott, 8 oz. | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 |
| **Marmalade** | | | | |
| Chivers, No. 1 | .41 | .41 | .41 | .41 |
| **Preserves** | | | | |
| Blackberry, Seeded, Premier, 16 oz. | .33 | .33 | | |
| Blackberry, Premier, 16 oz. | .32 | .32 | | |
| Cherry, Mayflower, 1 lb. | .26 | .26 | .25 | .25 |
| Grape, Welch's, 1 lb. | .26 | .26 | .25 | .25 |
| Raspberry, Seeded, Black Premier, 16 oz. | .35 | .35 | | |
| Raspberry, Seeded, Red, Premier, 16 oz. | .33 | .33 | | |
| Raspberry, Red, Premier, 2 lb. | .56 | .56 | | |
| Raspberry, Red, Premier, 16 oz. | .31 | .31 | | |
| Raspberry, Mayflower, 1 lb. | .28 | .28 | .28 | .28 |
| Raspberry, Rival (glass), 16 oz. | .31 | .31 | | |
| Raspberry, Shurfine, 1 lb. | .31 | .31 | | |
| Strawberry, Mayflower, 1 lb. | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| Strawberry, Premier, 16 oz. | .33 | .33 | | |
| Strawberry, Rival, 16 oz. | .30 | .30 | | |

# Trade Union Officials End Course at Harvard

Fourteen trade union officials completed at Harvard today the first full-year college course for labor leaders ever set up in an American university. Some return to their jobs as international representatives, business agents, organizers, etc., and some go into the armed forces.

The union paid the personal expenses of the 14 men they sent up, plus half of their tuition. Harvard contributed the rest.

The initiative came from the unions. They suggested the course, the University made the arrangements and did the teaching. Whether there will be a second course is undecided. That depends on the unions and the exigencies of the war. The University will be willing to sponsor another.

**Study of Problems**

"The course gave able people a chance to reflect on their own experiences, to study the problems of their industry and unions, to read, to rub shoulders with other leaders, and to come out equipped to do a better job," commented Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University who taught one of the courses.

"Union men with experience were given opportunity to study industrial relations and collective bargaining problems in particular situations.

"They were all line personnel,—responsible executive officers of their own unions. They were selected on the basis of ability and promise of development. This is the first attempt of the kind. The courses ran through the whole academic year. Classes were held every day.

"The men brought much of ability and experience to the university. It was not a one-way proposition but a mutual exchange. The University has gained along with its giving.

**Practical Course**

"No effort was made to educate simply by pouring things down people's throats. The whole program was held on the level of practical instances and particular cases, drawn from experiences in American industrial relations. The teaching was not abstract.

"The course was a co-operative enterprise embracing the Littauer School of Public Administration, the Harvard Business School and the Department of Economics. This brought together instruction in government, business and the more academic field.

"Courses covered economic analysis, such as the capacity of a firm or an industry to pay wages, union policies and Federal legislation, and human problems of administration, largely grievance and arbitration questions.

"Each of the union men wrote a paper on some problem of concern to his union.

"Conferences were held weekly with national trade union leaders, government officials or business men—mostly, however, labor leaders. Approximately 40 such sessions were held. There was a meeting in the afternoon, then dinner and another meeting afterward, making a six-hour session.

"Professor Sumner H. Slichter was in charge of the program."

Tonight a final dinner marks the finish of the year's work.

**Fellowship Student Graduates**

The trade union fellowship students graduated today are:

Charles Conner, Des Moines, Iowa, President of Branch 50, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Sam Duke, Cleveland, Ohio, organizer and business representative, Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local 41.

George Feffer, New York City, operator, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 22.

Raymond Frisch, Walden, N. Y., machine operator and Secretary-Treasurer, United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, Local 94.

Samuel J. Hassen, New York City, machine operator and Shop Chairman, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 23.

Frederick M. Kelley, West Lynn, Mass., Assistant Financial Secretary and Assistant Business Agent, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 201.

Joseph C. McIntosh, Washington, D. C., hydro-plant operator, International representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Lyle McKinney, Pittsburgh, Pa., national organizer, Auditor, and field representative, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Morris Paladino, New York City, Business Agent; International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 91.

Joseph I. Riley, Boston, Mass., glazier, Financial Secretary, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 1044.

Charles E. Scholl, Milwaukee, Wis., electrician, Shop Steward, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 494.

Edward Wagenfeld, Philadelphia, operator, Secretary, United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, Local 84.

Milton Schulman, New York City, presser, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 60.

Affiliated with the program is Norman Johnson, Cambridge, Mass., Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, Local 2869.

# Honors for New Englanders

Added to the list of New Englanders who have won honors on the fighting fronts is Corp. Vincent H. Ware of Worcester, one of six enlisted men and two officers who today received Marine letters of commendation for heroism during the initial landing in the Solomon Islands last August.

Silver Star Medals have been won by two members of submarine crews in action against the enemy. They are Mervale B. Birchard of Dover, N. H., and Kenneth J. Little of West Springfield.

A granite shaft memorial to Guy Levy-Despas, an Amherst student who left college in 1939 and was killed last July while serving at Malta with the Royal Canadian Air Force, was dedicated yesterday on the Amherst campus in front of Chi Phi Fraternity, of which he was a member. The memorial was a gift of his mother and was executed by Jo Davidson, sculptor.

At Camp Edwards, commendations were awarded last week to Sergeant Caesar R. Marrone and Private Edward T. Snizaski for help in extinguishing a fire near unexploded ammunition, thus preventing an explosion which might have reached major proportions.

William J. Leonard, Technician Fifth Grade, of Dorchester, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal in the South Pacific Area for initiating and helping the rescue of a pilot trapped in a burning plane while heat from the flames was exploding the ammunition.

Charles Picciuolo of East Boston has received the unusual distinction of being appointed a first lieutenant direct from the ranks in the South Pacific area.

A posthumous award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Ensign John J. Doherty of Charlestown, who was killed last year off the Marshall Islands, was made yesterday by Mayor Tobin, with the hero's mother, Mrs. John J. Doherty, receiving the medal in "I Am An American Day" ceremonies.

# Important Dates For Consumers

Today and June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

June 1—New War Ration Book No. 3 will be issued about June 1 on basis of mailed applications.

**Meats and Butter**

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

**Canned Goods**

May 31—Blue Stamps "G, "H" and "J" will expire.

**Sugar and Coffee**

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds. Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available soon on stamps, the numbers of which will be announced. This will be in addition to 15 pounds per person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

**Gasoline and Fuel Oil**

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

**Tires**

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

**Shoes**

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

# Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Warm**

**Boston and Vicinity:** It will continue warm and humid this afternoon. Scattered light showers with no important change in temperature tonight. Cooler Tuesday forenoon.

**Maine and Southwestern Maine:** Scattered light showers along the coast early tonight becoming cooler tonight. Cooler Tuesday forenoon.

**Vermont:** Becoming cooler tonight. Cooler Tuesday forenoon.

**Massachusetts:** Scattered light showers; little change in temperature tonight.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Scattered light showers; little change in temperature tonight. Continued warm Tuesday forenoon.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 10:24 p. m.; height 10.1 feet
Tuesday, 10:51 a. m.; height 9.5 feet

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Tuesday**

A talk on "A Survey of Pottery" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Albion Metcalf, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

The Boston Browning Society will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome Salon at 3 p. m. Open to members only.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Wallace Views Americas As Example for World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—When victory is won, the ideals of democracy, peace, tolerance and good-neighborliness of the Americas can be an example and inspiration to the other peoples of the world, according to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

"We have faith that some day these ideals will become the guiding stars of nations everywhere on this globe," Mr. Wallace told a crowd of about 1,000,000 persons at an "I Am An American Day" rally in Central Park Mall here yesterday.

"Then, and then only, can we be sure that the sacrifices of today have not been made in vain," he declared. "Today we say with pride and humility that we are Americans, knowing in our hearts that Americanism in its deepest meaning stands for the freedom and the welfare and the brotherhood of the plain people of the world, wherever they may be."

**War Heroes Applauded**

Mr. Wallace's address, his first since his return from a good-will tour of seven South and Central American nations, was radiocast nationally and short-waved to other parts of the world. Heroes of the Marine Corps, the Army, Navy and Coast Guard received ovations when they told the audience, which included Americans of many racial derivations, of their pride in being citizens of this country.

The Vice-President declared that Spanish-speaking Americans were just as patriotic citizens of the New World "as any of us who speak English, Italian, Yiddish, Polish or any other language."

"We English-speaking Americans are only half the Americans of the New World. The other half, whether they speak Spanish, Portuguese or French; whether they speak Quechua, Aymara, Guarani, Azteca, Mayan, Tarascan or any other Indian tongue—whichever they speak—they are all good Americans, too. Many of them have a longer and prouder lineage than you and I."

Mr. Wallace stressed that the "hope and glory" of America is in the future—not in the past. He said all Americans could look hopefully to the day when the Americans of the future will apply the "four freedoms" to bring about complete productivity of labor in terms of better living conditions.

**Smaller World**

"All true Americans know that, in the future, New World and Old World cannot live apart from each other," he said, "the airplane and the radio have indubitably made them one."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was master of ceremonies at the rally, the largest of many held throughout the nation yesterday in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation for "I Am An American Day." The throng, which covered every inch of space of the five-acre mall and the adjacent eight-acre sheep meadow, followed Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the State Court of Appeals in the pledge of allegiance to the flag, one of the most stirring features of the rally.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue read from the Bible.

Marjorie Lawrence, Jan Peerce and Lawrence Tibbett of the Metropolitan Opera sang; Raymond Massey, actor, now a major in the Canadian Army, read a "Prayer for Victory" written by a Canadian officer, and other prominent persons took part in the ceremonies.

## Absenteeism Cut Outlined by OWI

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Program for reducing absenteeism by providing such things as nourishing meals at reasonable prices and improving "bad plant conditions" involving poor heating, inadequate locker and other facilities, is outlined by the Office of War Information.

Based on a survey of 18 war plants in various sections of the country, OWI said the rate of absenteeism was nearly twice as high in plants without systematic plans for reducing the causes.

Punitive methods, OWI found, do not work well. One shipyard, seeking to shame absent workers, issued "Hitler checks" for lost time. Some workers quit, others brought in evidence that they were ill or had other justifiable reasons for absence, and the company dropped the plan.

## WAAC Celebrates First Anniversary

Associated Press

**Huge Cake Is Center of Attraction**

Members of the WAAC gather around a 350-pound birthday cake at the Third WAAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as they celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the Corps, May 16. Col. Hobart Brown, commander of the post, gets the first piece of cake from Lieut. Vivienne Gwin of Woodbury, N. J. President Roosevelt himself paid tribute to the Waacs for "having justified magnificently the trust that was placed in them." Their achievements during their first year of service, Mr. Roosevelt said, vindicated the judgment of those who were pioneers in the movement and gave "every hope of greater accomplishments in the strenuous weeks and months that lie ahead."

## Tufts Speaker Charts Coming Social Pattern

Young Americans are graduating from college these days into a world filled with the symbols of social upheaval, not to fashion a new and permanent pattern for living, but to share in the responsibility of helping the world to readjust itself to new needs as rapidly as it is practical, Dr. M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, told the 1943 class of graduates at Tufts College, yesterday, in his commencement address.

Ever since the first World War, Dr. Fuess said, the world has been in a state of fluctuation "swept by confused alarms of struggle and flight."

Yet he could not but feel that these times are productive of tremendous strides in world development. Far from being terrifying, the present prospects, according to the commencement-day speaker, hold opportunities for great progress based on justice, honesty, and tolerance.

"Thus expressed," Dr. Fuess stated, "today's doctrine may seem to throw overboard the accumulated gains of many centuries of culture. I should prefer myself to say that in these strenuous times our previous American ways of thinking and living are being given the acid test, and that only those which are based on justice, honesty, and tolerance are likely to survive. It can do us no harm to find out what parts of our philosophy are sterling and what are spurious. It is still true, as Emerson remarked, that 'what is excellent, by God's will is permanent.'"

Honorary degrees were conferred at the eighty-seventh annual commencement, held in Cousens Gymnasium, as follows: Honorary Master of Arts degrees, Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall, mother of Governor Saltonstall; Wilson L. Fairbanks, Tufts '87, for many years telegraph editor of the New York Times, and Arthur J. Anderson, Tufts '11, member of and former chairman of the Tufts Alumni Council. Doctor of Divinity degree upon the Rev. Donald B. Hoyt, an editor of the Journal of Liberal Education. The honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon Dr. Fuess.

Bernard M. Baruch, noted economist, was to have received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, but he was called to Washington before the ceremonies. Tufts does not award honorary degrees in absentia. Therefore, Mr. Baruch did not receive his degree.

## Sermons Preached on Sunday From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Russell Henry Stafford in Old South Church (Congregational):

"The treasure of the years is a kind of wisdom which only experience can impart directly. So, unless the young will learn from the old, they will act often on foolish impulse, and if they get the bit between their teeth they will run away with civilization and drag it back into barbarism and toward savagery.

"The modern world has given full trial to the method of paying no attention to the lessons of the past and its surviving representatives. As a result, we have contrived to get ourselves into a worse mess in many ways than mankind has ever suffered before. It is high time for us to realize what age has to give for the good of us all in seasoned counsel and dependable friendship.

" 'Hear, my son, the instruction of a father.' " If collectively or individually we are on the track, it will help us hold to it; if we are off the track, it will help us get on it again. In more senses than one of the adjective, there are no friends like old friends."

The Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes in First Baptist Church of Chelsea:

"There are no physical distances now between us. Our racial bars and cultural barriers, however, still maintain wide social distances that prevent fellowship as men of good will. Only the practice of Christian principles will save us from a worse catastrophe than the present holocaust of this world war. What are we fighting for, if not for the practice of justice and good will of all?

"We now have no excuse for our failure. For religion has declared the ideal. Democracy has set up the procedure in government; history has given the approval of experience and science has corroborated the vision."

The Rev. Alexander Winston in First Church of Jamaica Plain (Unitarian):

"Liberalism in religion has no dogmas except one, namely, its inalienable right to make up its own mind, weighing every issue upon its merits. One is not completely a man unless capable of making decisions.

"Weighing the evidence, judging and acting comprise the liberal's backbone and the whole fight of Liberalism against Fascism is this fundamental freedom of decision, whether at home or abroad."

The Rev. Dr. William Robert Leslie in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline:

"All of us may grow a Victory Garden. . . . All of us have areas of character which we have failed to improve. Some persons need to cultivate the ethical side of life; for we know that basic honesty and moral integrity are minus quantities in too many lives.

"All of us may sow the seeds of friendliness and altruism and grow a fine crop of neighborliness and community spirit. Some of us may have neglected the areas of prayer and worship. Rich harvests may certainly be produced if we sow the seeds of spirituality in our minds and hearts."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greely in Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

"The two greatest obstacles, perhaps, to the achievement of a better world and a stronger and happier civilization are the selfishness and the prejudice of men. . . . We need love in the world today to drive away selfishness. We need the spirit of altruism, the attitude of charity in the best sense of the word, and the ideal of service, to develop character and to unify mankind.

"We are all prejudiced, but we must work hard to overcome our prejudice with reason and with knowledge, until we are quick with understanding, and until we judge each other with righteousness. To build the kingdom of God and the Commonwealth of Man, prejudice must be eradicated from every heart and mind and soul. . . . Men shall respect each other and the earth shall be full of knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

Unity which results among nations as well as individuals from the recognition of man's spiritual oneness with the Father was the theme of the Lesson-Sermon read yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in all its branch churches throughout the world.

Wherever postwar planners gather to outline the future or generals confer on military strategy, these words from I Cor. 3:4, 6, 7, provide the guide for successful action: "For while one saith, I am of Paul; and another, I am of Apollos; are ye not carnal? . . . I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase."

"Mortals and Immortals" was the subject of this Lesson-Sermon, which clearly challenged the world's planners to subordinate mere human outlinings to spiritual guidance. "Know ye that the Lord he is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture." (Ps. 100:3.) And again from John 8:12: "Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

The light of life, as explained in readings from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is the recognition that the source of all strength and intelligence is God, hence divinely unlimited. The following citations continued the theme of spiritual guidance:

"The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal." (Science and Health, p. 260.)

"This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace." (Science and Health, p. 265.)

## Roll Calls in Congress Register Attitude of New England Members

**New England Vote in Congress**

Votes by New England members of Congress on important roll calls during the period from May 10 through May 15 were as follows:

**Senate**

On Senate substitution of a modified Ruml skip-a-year tax plan for the Robertson-Forand income tax measure adopted by the House (adopted 48 to 31), and on passage of the substituted Ruml measure (passed 49 to 30):

**Yeas**

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

**Nays**

Green of R. I.

All New England Senators, except Senator Theodore R. Green (D) of R. I., voted against five Democratic amendments from the floor to the tax measure.

On a measure to establish a separate civilian supply administration (passed 44 to 29):

**Yeas**

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

**Nays**

Lodge of Mass.; Bridges of N. H.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

**Not Voting**

Brewster and White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

**House**

On extension of the Administration's reciprocal trade treaty program for two years (passed 342 to 65):

**Yeas**

Bates, Curley, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Lane, Martin, McCormack, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.; Pegaris and Forand of R. I.

**Nays**

Plumley of Vt.

**Not Voting**

Clason and Gifford of Mass.

## Hershey Balks At Plan Not To Draft Fathers

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Opposing legislation to prohibit induction of fathers until all other manpower is exhausted, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey testified today that "we may run out" of other draft registrants about Aug. 1.

Appearing before the Senate Military Committee, the Selective Service Director also made known that "a good many" men now classified as 4-F would be taken to meet the needs of the armed forces. He said that approximately 2,577,000 men have been placed in the 4-F category for physical and mental defects, illiteracy and other handicaps. General Hershey explained that "psychiatric rejects" are predominant.

Representatives of the War and Navy Departments joined General Hershey in objecting to the House-approved Kilday bill which would require the filling of draft quotas on a state-wide basis instead of a local-board basis as at present.

The measure also establishes four induction categories necessitating the drafting in order of registrants without dependents, those with financial dependents but without a bona fide family relationship, married men without children but maintaining a bona fide relationship with their wives, and, lastly, fathers married before Dec. 8, 1941.

"If we should stop inducting fathers in nondefense occupations," General Hershey declared, "it would hasten the day when we would have to start induction of all fathers."

General Hershey said Selective Service already is carrying out provisions of the bill, except that some fathers in nondefense occupations are being inducted and others in the first three categories are being taken into the armed services simultaneously.

"This bill," General Hershey said, "represents a hopeless administrative proposition. We are getting close to the bottom in the first three classes, and we may run out about Aug. 1."

## Juan Trippe Chosen For Dollar Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Juan T. Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways System, has been unanimously selected as recipient of the 1943 Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award. This was announced here today by James S. Carson, chairman of the awarding committee, at the World Trade Luncheon in the Hotel Astor.

The award, which takes the form of a gold plaque, was founded in 1937 by the family of Capt. Robert Dollar, to be presented annually to the American citizen chosen for his distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade. The recipients of the award in previous years were: Secretary of State Cordell Hull, James A. Farrell, Thomas J. Watson, Eugene P. Thomas and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

Presentation of the award to Mr. Trippe will be made at the World Trade Dinner of the 30th National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on Oct. 26.

# State Labor Party Breaks With N. Y. County Group

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Efforts to bridge the gulf that divides the American Labor Party state organization and the Party's New York County Committee were abandoned today, with the State group excluding the County Committee from invitations to the annual dinner of the State Executive Committee here last night and Alex Rose, State Secretary, reading the County Committee out of the Party.

The County Committee, dominated by Representative Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connolly, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, was characterized by Mr. Rose as not representative of labor, but Communist. There was no right wing and no left wing in the Labor Party, Mr. Rose declared.

Mr. Rose declared that Mr. Marcantonio and Mr. Connolly "consistently followed the Communist Party policy even when that policy was in direct opposition to the United Nations' war effort" and that "their records attest to this fact."

**Hall Filled**

The dinner, which saw a massing of representatives of every important labor group in New York, filled the big grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel to capacity. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and Dean Alfange, Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York in the last election, were the featured speakers. George S. Counts, State Chairman; David Dubinsky, head of the wealthy and numerically strong International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and Mr. Rose were the other speakers.

Mr. Wallace, who was here also to attend the "I Am an American Day" rally in Central Park, was advertised as chief guest, but Mayor La Guardia, who was late in arriving at the dinner, "stole the show." He brought the diners to their feet cheering his reference to President Roosevelt and urging, as Mr. Alfange had done on numerous occasions, that the American Labor Party expand into a nation-wide organization instead of confining its activities to New York State.

The Mayor then turned to Vice-President Wallace with a warning that the Roosevelt branch of the Democratic Party recognize that there was a movement functioning to oppose the President and scrap the New Deal. This movement was operating in New York State, he declared, and he recalled the nomination for Governor of John J. Bennett, Jr., formerly State Attorney General, by the Democrats, which James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman, put over at the Brooklyn convention last year.

**Roosevelt Backed**

Mayor La Guardia came out strongly for President Roosevelt, declaring that as long as he remained at the head of the Executive Department in Washington, the gains made by the New Deal would not be scrapped, and he saw the American Labor Party as one of the aids in safeguarding the gains written into the record by the New Deal.

The Mayor stressed that political parties now do not really differ on political issues, but, rather, on economic issues, upon which, he held, "the future of the country depends."

Reviewing sketchily postwar problems of transcendental importance, the Mayor wanted to know what would happen after the war when industry would cease war production of goods and start up for peace time; of the employment situation following the demobilization of the biggest army the United States ever has had.

The response to the Mayor's address showed that the American Labor Party was where it has always been—for President Roosevelt—and that it was ready to cast its vote for a fourth term.

**Common Point of View**

Mr. Wallace saw the Democratic Party and the American Labor Party as having "a common point of view," inasmuch as they both were in favor of maintaining full employment in the postwar period.

"Our first thought should be to preserve the dynamic character of our economy," Mr. Wallace said. "For example, if we maintain full employment in the postwar period, it is important at the right time and in the right way to revise our taxation system sufficiently to place an incentive on the investment of capital which furnishes private jobs in the production of leading goods and services.

"In the postwar period, if we are to create the maximum number of jobs for labor, it is important that rapidly growing enterprises which are in the social interests should be encouraged by Government policies to expand, especially when they start small."

Mr. Wallace saw a "capitalistic democracy" as "the only alternative to Communism which has any prospect of survival in the modern world."

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# Current Art Exhibitions — Beatrice Herford — Pop Concert — Stage News

## Rhode Island Artists Seen In Fourth Annual Display

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence

The fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists is being shown through May at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Included are oils, aquarelles, drawings, prints and sculptures. There are more than 100 exhibits.

From general impression the artists of Rhode Island are given to individual endeavor. They paint pictures of modest dimensions; their subjects are inspired either by local scene, or studio contrivance, or through meandering in an esoteric world of make-believe. The war has made but a slight impression upon their imaginations, and if anything, they seem to pick up their brushes in order to forget.

Some of the Rhode Island pictures are quaint; some are witty; some show cynical brooding; some are piquant studies of trifling situations. The extremes are represented of tight, finical detail, and strident improvisation; some performers are scrupulously accurate in descriptive record, while others condense their stormy emotions in gusty swirls of pigment.

Milo K. Winter, Jr., is a versatile painter and his contributions show him capable of working at different tempi, and with varying degrees of sophistication. "My Cat" is a delightful portrayal, worthy of the company of Henri Rousseau's zoölogical family. "Waves and Seaweed" transplants the artist into the society of abstract expressionists. "Baby Playing" is an entertaining study in the gyrations of a toddling child.

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Lois Orswell paints with spirit and taste after the Matisse manner. Edith Bozyan's three "variations" are calligraphic symbols of feeling. Hazard Durfee's "Shore" is a brisk portrayal that shows thought and conviction. Florence Leif's pencilled "Roses" are the quintessence of grace and sweetness. Gerald Mast's "Young Girl" is a moving portrayal of a child. Waldo Kaufer's "Ode to Martyrdom" is a tribute to his fine craftsmanship even though he does depict the landscape as though it were bedecked in loose-hanging upholstery. Gordon Peers is another Rhode Island surrealist.

Too many of these introspective limners are given to common idioms of design, fragments, debris, weather-worn, leeched-out materials, to make this surrealism something credible, as a deeply personal and individual revelation. There seem to be actual clichés of surrealistic expression that date and fix the ruminative symbols as positively as ginger jars and Japanese screens date the pictures of Bostonians of a generation ago. The dryness and negativeness of the mood of the Surrealists seems to neutralize the intensity with which they work out their techniques.

Most of the pictures in this show are notable for zestfulness. Among artists whose works show merit and distinction are John H. Aldrich, Ann Carmody, Judy Cressy, William Spencer Crooks, Louise Wheelwright Damon, John R. Frazier, Dorothy M. Holt, Bernice Jamieson, Nancy Jones, Frederica F. Kraus, Marie Carles Lewis, Stephen W. Macomber, Anne Welling Mast, Dwight Miller, Ruth Raemisch, Catherine Rodwell, Frederick Sisson, Sibley Smith, Lillian E. Swan, Alfeo Verrecchia, James Thomas Wheelwright, Herbert Waters, John H. Wells, Gladys M. Wilkins and Marion B. Wilson.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edgar Corbridge's meticulous paintings are wrought with a discerning directness in the manner of our American new realism. Karnig Nalbandian's "Granite Head" and Waldemar Raemisch's "Christ and the Light of the World" are two fine pieces of sculpture, showing imagination and skill, each in its respective way. Finally, the drawings by Gerald Summer add a further note of provocativeness to a display that has a good measure of tantalizing substance.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boston Art Club, 156 Newbury Street**—Members' Exhibition. Through May 22.

**Boston Public Library**—Dry points by Henry Rushbury. Through May.

**Children's Art Center, 36 Ratland Street**—Twenty-fifth anniversary. Examples of the children's work on exhibition.

**Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m., to 6 p. m. Through May 21.

**Doll and Richards, 149 Newbury Street**—Water colors by Dwight Shepler. Opening May 18th.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members of the Guild. Through June 19.

**Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall**—Exhibition of interesting modern buildings (photographic enlargements and models).

**Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street**—Miscellaneous Prints.

**The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Exhibition of Henry James.

**Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street**—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 28.

**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University**—Exhibition in memory of Frederick Randolph Grace; Picasso, Wright, Maillol and Stravinsky. Through May 29.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—European and Near Eastern Embroideries lent from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Exhibition of Russian Icons. Through May 30. Annual exhibition of the Museum Drawing Classes for Boys and Girls. Through May 27. Contemporary American Paintings (Provisional Acquisitions). Seventeenth Century Dutch drawings; early silver of King's Chapel and Christ Church. Through May. Recent Accessions.

### Exhibitions Outside Boston

**Maine**

**Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum**—Paintings by John Howard Allen. Through May 30.

**Massachusetts**

**Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy**—War cartoons and war drawings. Through May 24.

**Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center**—Sixth Salon of Photography. Through June 16.

**Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art**—Exhibition by students of the Art Department.

**Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum**—Exhibition of Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings organized under the auspices of the Maylin Boone Foundation. Through May 31.

**Winchester: Winchester Art Association**—Finger painting by Josephine Rurrell and ceramics by residents of Winchester.

**Worcester: Worcester Art Museum**—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

**Rhode Island**

**Providence: Rhode Island School of Design**—Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

## At the Pops Tonight

March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppé
"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged by Pochon
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
"Carmen" Fantasia ..... Bizet
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
"Showboat," Selection ..... Kern
Turkey in the Straw ..... Guion
March, "Boston Commandery" ..... Carter
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

## Monologuist Marks 50th Anniversary

To celebrate her fiftieth anniversary in the theater and to aid the Boston Stage Door Canteen, Beatrice Herford gave a performance of her monologues at the Copley Theater Sunday afternoon. It was a friendly audience which greeted her, not so numerous as might have been hoped, but unmistakably cordial in its reception of her sketches. For her part, Miss Herford responded to the applause by inserting three encore numbers among the six monologues set down on the printed program. To add to the air of festivity boxes of flowers were hurried down the aisles just before the final curtain and handed over the footlights to the actress.

Miss Herford avoids tragedy and pathos in her sketches. All of the monologues which she presented yesterday afternoon were light, amusing, and comparatively brief. Accents, as, for example, when she presents English ladies, are suggested more than meticulously imitated. To introduce each number, she announces its title from the stage, a thoughtful procedure that is of assistance to an audience seated in a darkened auditorium.

Half a century in the theater has not dampened the enthusiasm or dulled the humor of this dean of monologuists. Her sketches are bright and lively, and show a shrewd observation of human nature which is perennially amusing. They range through the entertaining chatter of a woman shopper, hurrying through luncheon at a restaurant; the endless confusions of an English lady trying to get her trunk packed for a vacation and seeking to pick her way through the complexities of a railway timetable; and the complications of a woman struggling to dictate a telegram by telephone and to keep up a conversation at the same time with the operator.

"Train Friends," "The Man With a Cold," and "Choosing the Wall Papers" cover about the ground that their titles indicate. For variety she adds a bit about a lugubrious seamstress, and another about a girl clerk in a five-and-ten-cent store. For humor with a snapper she has a sketch with an O. Henryesque surprise conclusion about a wife who hurries home from her club and finds that her newspaperman husband, who rarely sees his own youngsters, has washed the wrong children by mistake.

E. F. M.

### Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs." New comedy featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings, and Joseph Downing in a cast which includes Ellanora Reeves, Polly Walters, Joel Ashley, Franklyn Fox, Arvid Paulson, Howard Smith, Michael Barrett, David Deigan, Rolfe Sedan, Joseph Kallini, Karen Stevens, Solen Burry, Harold Stone, and George Greenberg. Clyde North is both author and director. Cirker and Robbins designed the settings.

At the Colonial—"Junior Miss," Jerome Chodorov's and Joseph Fields' comedy based on Sally Benson's stories, presented by Max Gordon with a cast that includes Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Joan Newton, Eddie Nugent, Lois Wilson, Renie Riano, Harry Ellerbe, Adrienne Marden, and Loring Smith.

## Audience Joins Soloist In United Nations Anthem

Capt. Marie Murray, contralto, sang J. Langendoen's "United Nations Anthem, poem by Jane V. Oliver, at the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, last night; and having recited off the two stanzas in rich tone and with warm enthusiasm, she asked the throng at the tables and in the balconies to raise its voice and carry melody and words through, reading from slips inserted in the program book.

The house obeyed orders and with zeal as fervent as the captain's repeated her exploit, Mr. Fiedler facing out from his place on the platform and directing.

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Just the kind of expression of community feeling to fit the occasion, which was a United Nations Reliéf Fund reunion, largely in Greek, Norwegian, Netherlands, and Chinese interests. Here was a crowd going at song in a full-hearted, yet unexcited way that meant somthing more than emotional release and that had plenty of aspiration in it. Nothing remarkable, perhaps, about the tune or the verses; but they served their moment:

And all our hopes and sympathy
To those who've borne indignity.

Two distinguished instrumental soloists contributed to the evening's diversions, James Pappoutsakis, flutist, who took part in a performance of the Dance of the Blessed Spirits from Gluck's "Orpheus," and Egon Petri, pianist, who assisted in a presentation of Grieg's Piano Concerto. Add to that a piece by Mr. Langendoen, Variations on a Dutch Theme for String Orchestra, conducted by him, and the United Nations had something worth calling out the public to hear. Naturally enough, a capacity audience.

Strange that the tone of an instrument so small as the flute should stand out clearly, every note, from the general accompanying sonority of the orchestra, while that of so large a mechanism as the piano should much of the time be submerged. For music displays many mystifying traits of behavior, some of them clean beyond control of either composers or interpreters.

♪ ♪ ♪

But more often than not it is the mood that counts; and certainly Mr. Pappoutsakis caught the other-worldish quality of the Gluck dance, and Mr. Petri revealed the Norse aspect of the Grieg Concerto. It seems almost irrelevant to the matter to talk about the technical accomplishments of such artists as Mr. Pappoutsakis and Mr. Petri. They use their powers of execution as a means of conveying something to listeners, and that answers.

Regarding the Langendoen Variations, they are without objection as an academic study for the strings; especially some fugal writing at the end goes in very proper style indeed. The particular exaltation, however, which characterizes music for the string ensemble at its best seems rather scantily attained.

Pieces well chosen on the order of the popular and semi-serious bore the names of Halvorsen, Glazounoff, Hadley, and Gould. Impressive for the whole orchestra, with organ added, was the Old Dutch Hymn, "Prayer of Thanksgiving," by Valerius.

W. P. T.

## Knox-McNutt Features Of Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will speak tonight at the Sixth Annual Good-Will Dinner of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews in Boston, WHDH, 9 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt appears on Manpower, Ltd., to answer inquiries about the latest War Manpower Commission rulings, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Boris Karloff and Jan Struther are guests on Information Please in another New York-Hollywood hookup. Transcontinental buzzer systems will signal Clifton Fadiman in New York when the guests are ready to answer, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, will sing the Greek National Anthem; also "Annie Laurie"; Herbert's "'Neath the Southern Moon" and Strauss' "Voices of Spring." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on same station, Helen Traubel, soprano, sings a Negro spiritual, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Suicidio" from Ponchielli's "La Giaconda," "O Master, Let Me Walk With Thee," and a Welsh hymn, "All Through the Night," the last two with the chorus. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, playing Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle" and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Continuing on the same station at 10 p. m. Josephine Antoine, soprano, will be heard singing "When I Sing" from Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty Waltz." Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings Wolfe's "Sailormen." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra and chorus, presenting selections including a Jerome Kern Medley and "Donkey Serenade" from Friml's "Firefly."

Cavalcade of America presents Geraldine Fitzgerald in "Nurses Under Sealed Orders," an original radio play by Arthur Arent, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, and Ronald Colman appear in a radio adaptation of "The Talk of the Town" in their original movie roles, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. On the same station at 10 p. m. Screen Guild Players present Red Skelton, Claire Trevor, and Virginia Grey in "Whistling in Dixie."

### 'Young Charms' June 7

By report in New York, the revised edition of Edward Chodorov's "Those Endearing Young Charms" will be seen in Boston beginning June 7, at an unspecified theater. A tryout in Philadelphia last month revealed the desirability of changes which have now been made. Blanche Sweet, Virginia Gilmore, Dean Harens, and Zachary Scott constitute the entire company. The Broadway opening is now set for June 14.

### Today's FM Programs

**W43B, Boston (46.7mc)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers; Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Keys to Melody.
3:30 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports, Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets": Songs
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board": Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Clyde Lucas' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, May 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510c, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

### Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.86 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy, YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—A talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Front Line Family, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service, GCS, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Military Band, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music, OAX-4Z, 6.68 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Copley**—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"Junior Miss," By Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Pops

**Symphony Hall**—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

### Films in Boston

**Esquire**—"Random Harvest." Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

**Exeter**—"Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant." Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5. "Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:15, 6:30. United Nations Association Benefit Performance at 8:15.

**Fenway**—"War Against Mrs. Hadley." Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing." William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

**Fine Arts**—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Kenmore**—"Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni. 2:40, 6, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Editor." Jimmy Lydon. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

**Keith Memorial**—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:09, 2:38, 5:07, 7:36, 10:05. "Taxi, Mister?" William Bendix. 11:18 a. m., 1:47, 4:16, 6:44, 9:15.

**Metropolitan**—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy." Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness." Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

**Majestic**—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:10. "Johnny Comes Marching Home." Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:45.

**Modern**—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 5, 8:05.

**Orpheum**—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:55.

**Paramount**—"War Against Mrs. Hadley." Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing." William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

**RKO—Boston**—"Rhythm of the Islands." Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

**Scollay**—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"Inside Fascist Spain." "Ashcan Fleet." "Marines in the Making." "Ski Soldiers." "A Maid Made Mad." "Ozzie Nelson and His Band." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:50 a. m., 5:15, 8:30.

**Telepix**—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain." "Pete Smith Novelty." "Mountain Climbing." "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets." "Science." "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:08. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

**Tremont**—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 7:50. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:30.

**Uptown**—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 5:30, 8:30.

**Waverley—Strand**: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.

**Wellesley Hills—Community Playhouse**: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's—Inside Fascist Spain." 2:15, 7:45, daily. Sunday continuous show starting at 5 p. m.

**West Newton—West Newton**: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

**Weymouth—Drive-In Theater**: "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvlyn Douglas. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**Winchester — Winchester**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts.

**Winthrop—Winthrop and State**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 7:50.

**Woburn—Strand**: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.

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**Winthrop—Winthrop and State**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 7:50.

### Films in Suburbs

**Allston—Capitol**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:50.

**Allston: "Madame Spy,"** Constance Bennett, D. Porter. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

**Arlington—Capitol**: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran.

**Braintree — Braintree**: "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**Brookline — Brookline Village**: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Sheppard.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Henny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

**Brighton—Egyptian**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:50, 8.

**Cambridge—Central Square**: "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2, 8.

**Harvard**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, N. Beery, Jr. 2, 8.

**University**: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 4:53, 8:08. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

**Dorchester — Dorchester**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Walt Disney's "Der Fuehrer's Face." "Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

**Franklin**: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

**Everett—Capitol**: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2:05, 8:25.

**Park**: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

**Hyde Park—Fairmount**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 8.

**Jamaica Plain—Jamaica**: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:45.

**Lexington — Lexington**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 8.

**Malden — Granada**: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21.

**Mystic**: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:35. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 3:35, 7, 9:45.

**Orpheum**: "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 2:15, 7, 9:45. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 3:25, 8:15.

**Strand**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:10, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8.

**Manhattan—Oriental**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

**Medford — Medford**: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker.

**Melrose — Melrose**: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.

**Natick — Colonial**: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:45, 8.

**Needham — Needham Casino**: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

**Newton — Paramount**: "Happy Go Lucky," Eddie Bracken, B. Hutton. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

**Quincy — Quincy**: "Arabian Nights." Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris, George Stone. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

**Saugus—Drive-In Theater**: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**Somerville—Central**: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, R. Walker. "Behind the Eight Ball," the Wits Brothers.

**Strand**: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers, Elviry.

**Capitol**: "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

**South Weymouth—Cameo**: "Eyes in the Night." Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Whistling in Dixie." Red Skelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**Wakefield — Wakefield**: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 2:01, 7:52. "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 3:34, 9:14.

**Waltham — Embassy**: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2, 8.

**Watertown — Watertown Square**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "At the Front in North Africa."

**Wollaston — Strand**: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.

**Woburn — Strand**: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.

### Tuesday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 News; Home Town | News report | Dress Parade | News comments | |
| 7:30 'Hit the Deck'; News | Musical program | News Service | "Breakfast Band Box" | New England Fellowship |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Spike Jones's Orchestra | Musical Clock | Service |
| 8:00 News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Uncle Sam; drama | Musical Toast | George and Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Club | Air Express Music | News Service | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Carl Moore; News | News cast | Herb Lewis: Melodeers | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Portescue | "The Breakfast Club" | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; R. Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Musical 30s | "The Breakfast Club" | 'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm | Beatrice Kay, singer | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | Imogene Wolcott, food | Spotlight Revue: organ | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 "Sing Along": trio | "The Breakfast Club" | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 Valiant Lady | Musical Highlights | News; Military Band | News Commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 "Kitty Foyle" | Women and the War | "The O'Neills": drama | Organ Recital | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 "Honeym'n Hill": sk | Fishermen's Program | "Help Mate": sketch | Cheer Up Gang: songs; | Shopping with Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | "Woman of America": sk | orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Breakfast Music; Inter- | "Road of Life": sketch | Headlines of Tomorrow | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 Second Husband | views | "Vic and Sade": sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Jane Underwood, news |
| 11:30 Bright Horizons | Lily Carthew interviews | "Snow Village": sketch | House Party: variety | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | "Poll of Hits" | "David Harum": sketch | show; orchestra | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 'Big Sister': sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Jimmie Fidler, talk | "The Pepper Shaker" |
| 12:30 Helen Trent: sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: talks; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News: Agricultural News | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk | Edward MacHugh, hymns | 'Aunt Jenny': sketch | Ruth Moss Interviews | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 Vic and Sade: sk | "Seth's Village Canteen" | 'Big Sister': sketch | News; Fashion Talk | "Curtain Time," with |
| 1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster: news | Margaret Porter |
| 2:00 Serial drama | Air Express Music | "Light of the World" | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Lonely Women": drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 We Love and Learn | "The Victory Hour" | "Guiding Light" | Sports program | "Uncle Sam": drama |
| 2:45 "Pepper Young" | "The Victory Hour" | Hymn Recital | Baseball Interviews | News reports |
| 3:00 Across Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Boston Braves-Pittsburgh | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 News Service | WHDH Studio Musicale | "Ma Perkins": sketch | baseball game | Popular Music |
| 3:30 Do You Know Ann? | WHDH Studio Musicale | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Boston Braves-Pittsburgh | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 3:45 Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness': sk | baseball game | "Do You Know?"; quiz |
| 4:00 Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Boston Braves-Pittsburgh | Dean Hudson's Orchestra |
| 4:15 Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | baseball game | Gordon Jenkins' Orch |
| 4:30 Book talk | Air Express Music | Lorenzo Jones: sketch | Boston Braves-Pittsburgh | Harry James's Orchestra |
| 4:45 Civilian Defense | Terry O'Toole, songs | Young Widder Brown: sk | baseball game | Red Nichols' Orchestra |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Woody Herman's Orch |
| 5:15 Date Book: Follies | Dick Tracy: sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee

# Air-Borne Antiaircraft Units Trained

**War Activities in New England**

Airborne echelons are now being trained at Camp Edwards' Anti-Aircraft Training Center, to furnish initial air defenses of airfields or other installations prior to the arrival of mobile ack-ack units, it was disclosed today.

Training uses a facsimile of a plane's fuselage, the interior of which has been equipped to simulate an actual Army transport plane capable of carrying a unit of men and necessary fighting equipment.

This "mock-up" or facsimile has detachable ramps capable of bearing the weight of a quarter-ton jeep and other mobile equipment up to 5,000 pounds.

Initial training includes instruction in loading material carried and in tactics suitable to the jobs expected to be carried out.

Gunner personnel of planes are occupied in refueling, loading, and making necessary repair work while on the ground, and therefore cannot man the plane's own machine guns and cannons while the plane on the ground undergoes a raid. Therefore, the new platoon-sized echelons are being trained to help eliminate nuisance raids and other strafing attacks.

### Street Fighting

Battle practice, particularly street fighting, is being given members of the Army Service Forces at Fort Devens.

Similar to training given combat troops it is intended to enable service troops to cope with paratroop or glider attacks upon rear echelons and is based on experiences already encountered in theaters of operations.

For realism, overhead fire from machine guns, bursts of TNT, and tear gas are being used.

### New USO Unit

The first all-Negro United Service Organizations' canteen to be staffed by uniformed members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps opened over the week end at 5 Ruggles Street. Corps members are on duty from 3 to 11 p. m. on week days, and from 4 until 11 on Saturdays and Sundays.

### Plastics Converted

Lucite plastics for nose and gun turrets of aircraft and other military uses are being produced at Leominster by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which has converted buildings formerly used in fabricating plastic toiletware and other products.

Sheets of Lucite are cast from methacrylate monomer, a thin liquid, shipped from another Du Pont plant. The sheets are then sent to aircraft companies and fabricators, who form them under heat and pressure into the tough, transparent sections for bombers, pursuit ships and other airplanes.

### Women Engineers

Women workers of the Bethlehem shipyard at Fore River have been selected for engineering courses at Northeastern University, to become rate setters or tracers in the yard's engineering department.

The 10-week course, of 40 hours a week, begins with "introduction to industrial engineering" and "technical drafting." About 50 women, between 22 and 35, with high school training and some knowledge of mathematics, have been selected to launch the new program.

Civilians urgently needed for war jobs immediately at Navy installations in the Newport, R. I., area include: blacksmiths, $9.12 a day; male chauffeurs, $6.40 a day; male and female cooks, $112.50 to $137.50 a month, less 25 cents for each meal taken; pipefitter, $9.12 a day; and rigger, $9.12 a day.

## Sailor Was Adrift In Sea When Draft Board Sought Him

While Herbert Robinson of Boston's South End, was performing important war service by serving aboard a merchant ship, and only recently was picked up at sea after his ship had been torpedoed, he was being sought by his draft board for suspected evasion of the Selective Service Act, it was disclosed in Federal Court here today.

The defendant was brought before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers along with two others as the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its campaign against alleged draft dodgers. Assistant United States Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor told the Commissioner that the defendant was landed safely in Philadelphia recently after having been rescued.

The Commissioner discharged the man from custody with the understanding that he set himself right with his draft board. The technical charge against him had specified that he failed to notify his board of a change of address.

Rafael Lasala of Cambridge was held in $1,500 bail for a hearing May 24 for alleged failure to report when requested.

Vincent Alfred Schweizer of Allentown, Pa., a circus worker arriving with the circus yesterday, was brought before the Commissioner on charges of his draft board in Allentown of being a fugitive from justice. He was held in $2,000 bail for removal to Allentown.

# 'Eyes Left'—Crowds Watch Salute in Big Parade

By a Staff Photographer

**Coast Guard Unit Passes State House Reviewing Stand**

**More than 30,000 marchers, representing the armed services, auxiliaries, and civilian-defense organizations, passed in review yesterday afternoon before about 500,000 spectators. As each unit passed the reviewing stands in front of the State House and City Hall, it gave the salute to the assembled State and City officials.**

## Nearly Half Million Persons Watch 'I Am American' Parade

Close to 500,000 spectators viewed a three-mile parade route in downtown Boston yesterday to cheer men and women in the armed forces, civilian defense workers, and other marchers of the 30,000 who paraded in the traditional and proud observances of I Am an American Day.

The precision marching of the distaff side of the military—the smartly turned out and well-drilled Waacs, Waves, Spars and women Marines—combined with a display of mechanized equipment and anti-aircraft guns manned by two battalions of United States Army infantry from Camp Edwards—marked one of the largest demonstrations of patriotism held in Boston.

Meanwhile citizens of other cities in the metropolitan area, the State, and the nation paid homage to the day with appropriate patriotic exercises and, in some instances, parades. Large crowds were reported in both Medford and Cambridge where elaborate programs were staged by the municipalities.

**Took 2½ Hours to Pass**

The Boston parade, which took more than 2½ hours to pass a given point, got under way at 2 p. m. from Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Marching at its head were Mayor Tobin and Maj. John F. Dobbin of Brighton, a United States Marine flier with the downing of several Japanese planes to his credit.

Both men walked to the School Street reviewing stand at City Hall where they joined Lieut. Harriet Parker and Lieut. Helen Woodruff of the WAVES, the first women to be on the chief marshal's staff.

The parade was also reviewed by Lieut. Governor Cahill and Army and Navy officials on the steps of the State House. The marchers went on to Washington Street, up Temple Place to Tremont Street, to Boyston Street and out Columbus Avenue to Clarendon Street where it was reviewed by Chief Marshal Herman L. Bush.

**Mechanized Pieces Applauded**

Army mechanized equipment added to the show, grim-looking tank destroyers, anti-aircraft machine guns in revolving turrets, mounted on "half-tank, half-trucks," drawing rounds of applause.

Trim units from the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines added to the colorful line of march, although the major part of the spotlight was taken by the faultless parading of their feminine auxiliaries.

The Massachusetts State Guard, its members carrying a wide variety of weapons, the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, Red Cross Workers and troops of Boy Scouts rounded out the picture of the local military.

A United Nations touch was given to the whole affair by the addition of a squad of sailors of the Royal British Navy and a color guard for the Union Jack which preceded the Canadian Legion Pine Band of Boston.

Civilian defense units, including air-raid wardens, and auxiliary firemen and police carrying emergency equipment were led by Executive Director John J. Walsh.

The parade was followed by the annual evening program at the Hatch Shell on the Charles River Esplanade. During the ceremonies, which were marked by the presentation of certificates of naturalization to eight new citizens, Commander Ralph Evans, naval aide to Governor Saltonstall, disclosed that Massachusetts led all states in the receipt of war contracts and stood second in the Army and Navy E awards.

## Music Clubs of Maine Urged To Uphold Cultural Standards

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 17—Warning that we must preserve our cultural standards through the rigors of war was given the Maine Federation of Music Clubs meeting in Lewiston last week by Mrs. Guy P. Gannett of Portland, President of the National Federation.

"We cannot use the war as an excuse to get from under our responsibilities. We must make even greater sacrifices to carry on our work," she said. "Although we are primarily a musical group, we have greater responsibility than just to make music. We must give the world the things for which music stands—courage, strength, solace, and most of all an uplift of spirit."

The Maine woman who was re-elected National President at the biennial meeting in New York week before last spoke especially of the need for singing among civilians as well as the men of the armed forces, and her plea that Federation members lend their support in "teaching all America to sing" brought an approving response.

"Culture becomes decadent unless it has a spiritual rebirth, and we will make our contribution if we make music a vital factor in this war world." After speaking at the past president's supper she left to attend the Maryland convention in Baltimore where she planned to spread her message of the vital part music can play in war time.

Allied sentiments were expressed by Dr. Osbourne McConathy of New York City, noted music editor and composer, who said, "The maintenance of art music is the responsibility of the Federation." He enumerated ways in which members might contribute, by listening, supporting good concerts and having more music in the home, not only by radio and phonograph, but by family and group singing.

Dr. McConathy, who first came to Maine 29 years ago as an instructor in the Turner Center Summer School conducted by Luther Whiting Mason, spoke following a program presented by the State Junior Orchestra, organized by John Gatchell of East Parsonfield with Charles A. Warren of Brunswick as leader.

Club members demonstrated their talents at an inspiring concert Friday evening when Dr. McConathy directed the State massed chorus. Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor, was honor guest at a Victory supper when a choral group from the Portland Woman's Club sang, and the Annie Louise Carey Club of Gorham presented music for recorders similar to instruments used in Shakespeare's time.

### Weaver in Army

Maine's State Police Chief, Henry P. Weaver, announced last week he would resign to accept a commission as captain in the Military Government Division of the U. S. Army. A veteran of the first World War, he was prohibition administrator in charge of Maine and later an investigator in charge of the U. S. Treasury Department's Alcohol Tax Unit in Maine until he was appointed early in 1941 to succeed Lieut. Col. John W. Healy as police chief.

During his administration he made many changes to improve efficiency of the force which has to cover Maine's extensive highway mileage, such as eliminating use of officers as inspectors for other State departments, assignment of civilian desk clerks to release officers for active duty, inauguration of a correspondence course for officers to teach them criminal investigation and accident reporting and setting up a complete case reporting system which has been copied by departments in other states.

He also established a course in applied psychology for officers and instituted a system of selective enforcement to reduce accidents in the worst trouble areas of the State. He summed up his police investigation theories in a complete textbook for officers on criminal investigation. He said he would have accepted a commission offered a year ago had he not felt impelled to complete the program of improvement he undertook when appointed chief.

Prominently mentioned as likely successor was Capt. Laurence C. Upton, Deputy Chief and executive officer during most of Chief Weaver's administration.

## Gas Tax Revenue Seen as Halved

Gasoline tax revenue in Massachusetts will drop to 50 per cent of the usual amount this year with the result that the Bay State stands to lose $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 in revenue, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

The Commissioner appeared before the Committee to oppose legislation supported by City of Boston officials to continue for two more years the $100,000 annual grant from the State Highway fund to Boston to help finance the annual deficit incurred in the operation of the Sumner Tunnel.

Commissioner MacDonald proposed that the grant be cut in half. He also proposed that the City of Boston refinance the Sumner Tunnel in order to reduce the bond interest rate to 2 per cent. Boston, he said, is now paying 3½ to 4¼ per cent on the bonds. Refinancing, he said, would enable the City to reduce sharply the annual deficit.

Urging continuation of the $100,000 annual grant Mayor Tobin told the Committee that the revenue deficit would reach the record height of $400,000 to $500,000 this year. He added that the tunnel "is strictly a highway problem and should be considered as such. The burden on real estate is mounting from the deficit."

Continuation of the $100,000 a year grant also was urged by Harry Kaylus, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston, and Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Both men told the Committee that the deficit reached approximately $382,000, more than double the $158,000 deficit of 1941. The increase was attributed to gasoline rationing. Both Mr. Kaylus and Mr. Allen said that the tunnel is really a state highway with nearly 75 per cent of the users coming from outside of Boston.

## Boston Seeks High Type Of Policewoman

Are there 10 civic-minded women in Boston, experienced in social work and skillful at working with girls, who will help the Police Department in a period of urgent need?

This is the plea uttered today by Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, upon whose shoulders is falling the task of appointing 10 policewomen to help stem the tide of juvenile delinquency which is expected to grow worse, not better, with the summer months.

"I look on these first 10 patrolwomen as the most important appointments we shall make," declared Captain Kavanagh. "Theirs will be the job of breaking ground, dissolving prejudices, and founding the reputation of what I hope will eventually turn into a Women's Bureau in Boston's police force."

For three days Captain Kavanagh has been receiving applications from women for the 10 jobs he has announced he will fill. "Frankly," he said today, "I am not getting the kind of applicants I want.

Aware that the $1,800 annual salary at present available is not likely to tempt the college-bred, trained social worker, Captain Kavanagh is nevertheless hoping for the best, and today appealed to the civic sentiment of those women in Boston who realize the problem the city faces and are willing to sacrifice three months of their time to help solve it. The appointments to be made will be merely temporary ones, covering the three-months summer period. Some permanent plan will be worked out by the end of that time.

"I'm heart and soul back of this thing," Captain Kavanagh said today, "if it's left up to me, I'll appoint 25 policewomen right away, under the supervision of a capable woman who knows her job. We'll have a Women's Bureau in this City that will be a model for the country. But it's important that we get these first posts filled by women of good background who will build up a good reputation for the scheme."

### Mayflower Gathering

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will hold open house on Wednesday, May 19, at their headquarters, 9 Walnut Street, Boston. Henry W. Porter, President of the Bay State Historical League, will speak on "Lights in Early New England Homes."

### Bushnell Names Aid

John J. Walsh, Jr., of Cambridge, former First Assistant U. S. Attorney, today was appointed an Assistant Attorney General by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General. Mr. Walsh graduated from Northeastern University School of Law in 1916. He served as Assistant U. S. Attorney from 1927 to December, 1932.

# 'Hi, Boston!—Any Peanuts?'

By a Staff Photographer

**Vanguard of Big Circus Arrives in Town**

**Quizzical trunks groped hopefully out of freight-car doors yesterday afternoon as the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus arrived in Boston for a two weeks' stay at the Boston Garden, where the Big Show opens tonight.**

## Circus Opens in Hub Tonight To War-Bond Sellout Crowd

Slipping rather quietly into Boston on a bright Sunday afternoon which found most citizens watching the "I Am An American Day" parade, great circus wagons and trucks rolled off the freight cars in the Boston & Maine yards and, with the incredible speed known only in circuses and wartime production plants, were soon in their proper places in the Boston Garden.

"The Biggest Show on Earth," which opens tonight to a War Bond sellout attendance, has just ended a 37-day run in Madison Square Garden, New York, where it played before 987,000 persons—the greatest attendance for one stand in all the history of the great show, it was stated.

The show opened in New York, as it will here tonight, with War Bond purchases the onty admissions. During the stay, 49,600 bonds were sold with a total value of $11,352,000.

Huge elephants lowered their massive heads and nudged heavy wagons into place last evening and were on hand early today to lend a helping shove to push pieces of paraphernalia into final place. Fresh sawdust has been spread, guy wires have been swung into place, and aerial swings and trapezes have been hoisted. Trunks have been unpacked. The clowns have laid out their grease paint. And everything has been put in shipshape for the opening blast of the ringmaster's whistle tonight.

This year's show harps back to the good old "turn-of-the-century" days, with a modern setting which leaves little to be desired. In fact—and it comes from Fred Bradna, for 42 years Equestrian Director of the show—"this is a real circus, the best show that I've seen in years. The kids don't like snooty, theatrical features in their circuses. They want it circusy—the more circusy the better."

Wartime priorities have meant curtailments. But, they affect only the performers. As far as the public is concerned, the circus's many features are as spectacular as ever. Old-time stars—and officials, too—are back with the Big Show this year, assuring spectators the very best in the way of entertainment.

From the opening super-feature of the show, "Let Freedom Ring," in which the United Nations march and engage in festive ceremonials—through that nostalgic novelty, "Hold Your Horses"—to the Grand Finale there will be something for everyone—clowns, acrobats, aerialists, elephants, horses—and "Drums of Victory," the block-busting note on which the 1943 performance closes.

# Vacation Auto Travel Is Hit By OPA Chief

Vacation automobile travel, even for war workers, was today termed "a luxury which we cannot afford in total war," by Prentiss M. Brown, chief of the Office of Price Administration.

Commenting on requests he had received for supplemental gasoline rations for vacation travel, Mr. Brown said supplies of rubber and gasoline were too short to consider allotting such rations.

Eastern motorists, in whose region the gasoline shortage is most accute, may as well resign themselves to leaving their cars at home if they travel at all this summer. Even the present small ration of 1½ gallons per week can be cut further, and officials will not say today how long the A-6 coupons must last.

Over the week end came the announcement that "A" gasoline ration books would be renewed by mail, as would "D" books for motorcyclists. Supplemental rations must again be applied for in person.

In all but the Eastern States and the District of Columbia, "A" books expire July 21. The plan now is to distribute to service stations renewal application forms about June 22. The motorist need only get one, fill it out, and mail it, with the signed back cover of his present "A" book and his tire inspection record, to the local rationing board.

OPA says that boards will begin processing these applications as soon as they start coming in and that new books should be mailed out well before July 21. Nevertheless, it urges motorists to act promptly to be on the safe side.

As gasoline rationing passed its first anniversary Saturday, Price Administrator Brown commented: "Unfortunately there has been no change to permit increased rations and certainly there is no promise of any as increased civilian war needs and greater demands of the armed forces abroad confront us."

He concurred with Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, in warning that East Coast motorists must save gasoline or be faced with "drastic steps."

## Record-Warm May 17 Appears Likely

A record-breaking mercury reading for May 17 was in the offing today as Old Sol pushed the temperature up to 82 at 1:30 o'clock. Weather Bureau officials said that if an east wind doesn't blow in before midafternoon there is the possibility that the thermometer will pass the 84 mark, the record for this date. This was recorded in 1903.

Victory gardeners beamed with the sun today as seedlings, prodded on by the warm weather, began poking green shoots through the ground. With the earth fast warming up, most vegetables now can be put in the ground, garden experts said today.

Why I ask you not to call war centers

RIGHT NOW the lines leading outside New England — especially those to war centers — are carrying a tremendous load. I know because I'm a Long Distance Operator.

Something needs to be done because war messages must go through promptly any hour of the day or night.

The answer, I'm certain, is to ask you to reduce all non-vital calls. In particular, unless yours is war business, avoid calling points outside New England unless absolutely necessary.

At times — of course — even the busiest circuits have intervals of light traffic. Perhaps you have had a call to a war center go right through, but that doesn't always happen, we assure you.

You can help by canceling any unessential long distance call when you're told the circuit is busy . . . it enables us to give prompt service to the really urgent messages, even to the busy places.

ONLY WAR CALLS TO THESE CENTERS, PLEASE!

Washington,
Pittsburgh — New York
Cleveland — Philadelphia
Detroit — Norfolk
Chicago — Albany

AND CITIES IN THE FAR SOUTH AND FAR WEST

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

# RAF Smashes Two Big German Dams and Bombs Base on Outskirts of Rome

*Continued from Page 1*

wegian Independence Day at Albert Hall.

"The operation was one of extraordinary difficulty and hazard," the Air Minister declared, "eight big Lancasters were lost with their precious crews but Wing Commander Gibson who commanded an aircraft engaged in the operation, pressed home the attack against strong defenses and regardless of danger."

Sir Archibald called the RAF attack on Germany on the night of May 16 "a trenchant blow for victory of the Allies."

He electrified the crowd by saying:

"I have got news—great news—for you today. The Bomber Command—the javelin in our armory—struck last night heavy blows of a new kind at the sources of German war power."

The Minister praised the Bomber Command staff and "those superbly daring and skillful crews who smote the Germans so heavily last night."

### Both Dams Used To Generate Power

Both the Mohne and the Eder Dams were sources of hydroelectric power which served the German war effort through the industries of the oft-bombed Ruhr Valley.

Lying in the Prussian uplands east of the Rhine, they also served to regulate the water levels in the navigable rivers they fed. The Mohne is a tributary of the Ruhr; the Eder flows into the Weser.

The Mohne Dam backed up a lake four square miles in area and 125 feet deep in the hills 48 miles east of Essen. The structure was rated by a 1938 German statistical yearbook as the fourth largest dam in the Reich.

The Eder Dam, also known as the Waldeck, was Germany's second largest among 30 dams which the German yearbook listed. It lies 40 miles southeast of the Mohne Dam.

It was one fourth of a mile long.

Backed up behind this dam was a reservoir of four and a half square miles 164 feet deep. The reservoir was used to maintain navigation levels in the Weser River and to feed the Ems and the Weser Canals. Motor boats operated upon its surface.

The raid on the dams highlighted the fifth successive night of attacks against continental targets by Britain-based squadrons which, with North African forces, are closing upon the Axis in an aerial pincer movement.

The Allied offensive thundered into its sixth consecutive day as five enemy aircraft were reported destroyed during Allied morning attacks on the Continent. Other targets were not immediately identified.

Nine bombers and one fighter of the forces based in England were declared missing from the night's operations, which also included extensive fighter-plane operations against occupied territory.

Speedy Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin for the third time in four nights. There was no immediate indication just how heavy the Sunday night raid was, but the raids on May 13 and again on May 15, by Mosquito planes, were diversion assaults in connection with other heavy forays.

The current air offensive, launched with the heavy raid on Duisburg on the night of May 12, was followed by record-breaking American smashes on successive days at Meaulte, St. Omer, Kiel, Antwerp, and Emden, by British bombers blasting at Bochum, Berlin and Czechoslovakia, and by continued strafing of targets in France and the Lowlands.

In retaliation, the Germans struck back during the night with their heaviest attack on London since last February but their assaults—which caused three alerts in 4½ hours—did not come up to the "Coventry" type with which they belabored Britain in 1940 and 1941.

The second alert lasted more than two hours, London's longest since last July 30.

Suburban London districts suffered most heavily from the attacks. The German planes, believed to have been fighter bombers, came over singly and in pairs and were met by heavy showers of anti-aircraft fire around the edges of the Capital, as well as by some RAF night fighters.

Associated Press

**Montgomery Gets Autographed Portrait of Chiang**

**Three Chinese generals, members of a military mission to the Middle East, are presenting Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery (right), commander of the British Eighth Army, with an autographed picture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.**

## Allies May Pick Briton As Chief in Europe

*By the Associated Press*

London, May 17

The Daily Mail, in a dispatch from New York, said today there was reason to believe that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed on a Briton as Supreme Commander for European operations.

"The name of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander is considered here to be the leading strategist on the Allied side and seems to be the logical one," the correspondent added.

## Mediterranean:

### Lido di Roma Base Blasted by Allies

Allied bombers roared over Rome in bright moonlight on the night of May 16 and blasted the Lido di Roma seaplane base at the mouth of the Tiber 15 miles southwest of the Italian Capital, it was announced at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

RAF Wellingtons which carried out the attack bombed and machine-gunned the Lido di Roma hangars, moorings and planes at will, with no interference from enemy fighters and almost no anti-aircraft opposition.

No bombs were dropped upon the Italian Capital, but the raid marked the closest announced approach of the Allied aerial offensive to its outskirts.

Prime Minister Churchill announced Sept. 30, 1940, that he would not hesitate to bomb Rome "if the course of the war should render such an action convenient and helpful" and this attitude has been reiterated elsewhere in high Allied quarters.

President Roosevelt last Dec. 11 said a report that Pope Pius XII had appealed to the United States and Britain to spare Rome from aerial bombardment should be taken with a grain of salt. The 108-acre Vatican City lies at Rome.

The moon was so bright at Lido di Roma that the Wellingtons, heavy two-engined craft, were able to employ the tactics of daylight fighter bombers. One Wellington made four separate runs over the target, the last at only 750 feet altitude.

Pilots said the hangars looked only like frameworks of twisted steel as other raiders, after dropping their bombs, swept in twice from altitude of only 10 to 500 feet to shoot up remaining targets and survey results.

Wellington crews said that Rome, although well blacked out, was clearly visible in the moonlight. Antiaircraft fire there as well as at the seaplane base was scant.

Confirming a report by the Italian High Command, Allied Headquarters announced that Wellington bombers attacked Trapani, western Sicilian port, on the night of May 15.

### Italy Found Open To Aerial Attack

The British Air Ministry said that "the total Italian air strength is so small and so technically inferior to the Allies that its best efforts, even in conjunction with the German Air Force, could not adequately protect Italy from Allied air attack."

The bulk of the Axis air strength in Africa, the Ministry statement said, was the German Air Force, and even with that trained personnel and with planes superior to those of the Italians the Axis lost at least four times as many aircraft as did the Allies.

A statement issued at Allied Headquarters in North Africa said 71 vessels were sunk, 103 probably sunk, and 120 damaged by Northwest African Air Force units from Nov. 8, 1942, to May 13.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that 70 locomotives and 700 freight cars were imported from the United States to see the Allied landings through to a successful campaign in North Africa.

Two pipelines, one of 54 miles and the other of 64, were built to carry an enormous tonnage of gasoline and oil.

Those were just two of the tremendous jobs performed by Allied supply services which share with front-line troops the glory of the victory over the Germans and Italians.

The front lines shot up an amazing amount of ammunition. It had to be transported to the front by the services of supply.

There was an average of almost 10 "bangs"—from the shot of a pistol to the explosion of a blockbuster—every second from the Allied lines during the 46-day period ending May 6. During that period 38,000,000 rounds of ammunition were expended.

That was only a part of the gigantic tonnage that had to be moved over railroads, highways, and shipping lanes which seven months before never had handled a fraction of the total.

## North Pacific:

### Washington Silent On Attu Battle

Official silence continued to cloak ground fighting between American and Japanese forces on Attu Island in the Aleutians.

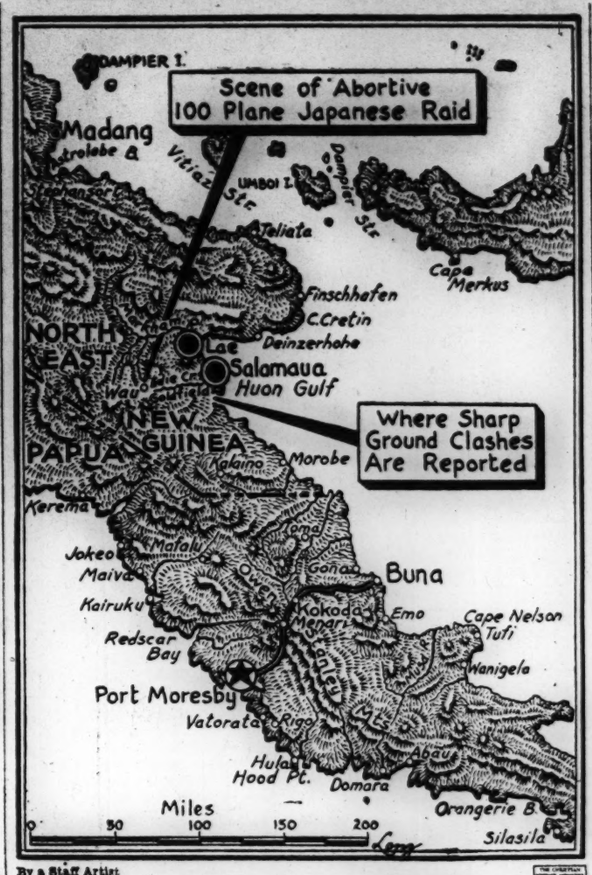
Authorities in Washington expressed belief that the struggle on the rocky little island west of Japanese-held Kiska was still in progress, and they assumed that American commanders there were too busy to send detailed reports.

The attack began May 11, and since the Navy's original announcement on May 14 that landings had been made, there has been no further word except an assurance by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the battle was "progressing satisfactorily."

The enemy has had several months in which to dig in on the island and it may require some time to dislodge them from their rocky crevices and other shelters. Foggy weather apparently has settled in to hamper supporting operations by sea and air.

The Tokyo Radio quoted a Japanese Army spokesman as saying that attacking United States forces were landing a steady stream of reinforcements on Attu under cover of a naval and air bombarment.

Japanese troops, however, are holding on to their positions and have made a number of damaging counterattacks against tremendous numerical odds, the spokesman declared.




By a Staff Artist

**Action Flares Again in New Guinea**

**Map illustrates how Japanese tried unsuccessfully with heavy bombing attack to halt new Allied threat to strategic Salamaua and Lae bases on Gulf of Huon opposite New Britain, where the Japanese maintain one of their strongest positions in the Southwest Pacific.**

## 339,000 Bags of Mail Sent to North Africa

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, May 15 (Delayed)

A general Staff officer said today that 339,000 bags of mail had been received from the United States since the campaign got under way.

American troops here didn't have so much time to write, however, and only mailed 30,000 bags back home.

V-mail letters totaling 4,300,000 were handled.

### Americans Launched 3-Pronged Attack

The Japanese spokesman, Maj. Gen. Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section, was quoted in the Tokyo broadcast as saying that the Americans had launched a three-pronged attack against the strategic island at the western end of the Aleutians.

The main attacking force, he said, effected a landing on the southern coast on the morning of May 12, and succeeded in moving inland and attacking Japanese positions only to be driven back to the beach that night.

A pitched battle is now in progress, General Yahagi said, between Japanese troops and another American force which landed simultaneously on the northern coast.

The third American force, which attempted to land on the east coast, was "completely annihilated" on the beach, General Yahagi was quoted as saying.

General Yahagi also was quoted as alleging in the Tokyo broadcast that American troops had resorted to poison gas on May 14 and 15 in an attempt to dislodge the Japanese.

In Washington the Navy denied emphatically that poison gas had been used by United States troops on Attu Island.

"Enemy claims that the United States forces in the Aleutians have used gas are absolutely untrue," a Navy spokesman said.

Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have denounced the use of poison gas, but have said the Allies would retaliate promptly on evidence that it had been used by the enemy.

## South Pacific:

### Allied Raiders Hit Japanese Bases

Aerial warfare in the Southwest Pacific dwindled to comparatively minor raids May 16 after the previous days 100-plane Japanese assault against Allied positions in New Guinea.

A communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia said nothing of ground fighting in New Guinea but apparently it is continuing. Sharp clashes in the Bobdubi-Salamaua-Mubo area had been reported in numerous week-end dispatches.

The Japanese base at Lae, where enemy planes frequently stop to refuel, was hit three times May 15. The first attack caught six bombers and four fighters on the ground. That night a small force of Mitchells twice hit the airdrome, starting numerous fires and coming away without any enemy attempt at interception.

Approximately 2,000 miles to the west, four-engined Liberators bombed Kendari airdrome on Celebes Island, causing explosions and large fires that were visible 50 miles away.

Single bombers raided a half-dozen points in New Guinea, New Ireland, and New Britain.

A Japanese attack on Allied lines near Bobdubi was supported by 64 planes. Nine bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, hammered the ground position. Hardly had the sound of their engines died away when 40 dive bombers roared in—the largest such force sent out by the Japanese since 45 attacked Buna several weeks ago.

Twenty bombers and 14 fighters attacked Wau. No damage and no casualties were inflicted there and first reports from Bobdubi indicated only slight casualties. The dense jungle cover was believed to have screened Allied troops effectively from the raiders.

## Russia:

### Germans Lose 1,300 Planes in Fortnight

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army employed planes and artillery to good effect in further harrassing German penetrations for any new offensive as another week of the war opened with still no definite sign of the expected great summer campaign.

During the past week the Soviet Air Force spread fires and explosions in raids behind the German lines along almost the entire length of the long Russian front.

An indication of the ferocity of the aerial warfare was given in the midnight Russian communiqué which said Red airmen had destroyed 1,300 German planes in combat and on airdromes during the past two weeks while losing 339, better than a three-to-one Soviet advantage.

In the latest series of raids, Russian bombers attacked Bryansk, Dnieperopetrovsk and Kremenchug. Bryansk, important German supply base, was blasted heavily, and Red airmen counted 13 fires and powerful explosions as they dumped bombs on the city which links the central and southern fronts. Kremenchug, 140 miles southwest of Kharkov, and Dnieperopetrovsk, 120 miles southwest of Kharkov and also on the Dnieper River, also were reported left with supply depots ablaze.

At the same time, Soviet dispatches told of artillery attacks all the way from Kuban to the Baltic Sea in which German pill boxes were destroyed.

## Submarines:

### 6 Japanese Ships Sunk in Pacific

The Navy reported that American submarines raiding through Pacific waters have sunk six enemy ships, including one destroyer, and damaged another Japanese vessel.

A communiqué reporting the destruction told also of a torpedo bomber attack on four Japanese cargo ships off Buin in the Northern Solomons. One of the cargo ships was set afire.

The ships were listed as follows:

One destroyer sunk; 1 large cargo ship sunk; 1 medium-sized cargo ship sunk; 1 medium-sized transport sunk; 1 small passenger freighter sunk; 1 small escort vessel sunk; 1 large tanker damaged.

This damage inflicted by American submarines brought to 232 the number of Japanese ships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by undersea action in the Pacific since the war began. The total announced by the Navy includes 162 enemy ships sent to the bottom, 26 probably sunk, and 46 damaged.

## Giraud in Full Control Of Tunis and Bizerte

*Continued from Page 1*

brimmed hats, British, French and American soldiers, sailors, and air men, a majority of the troops in shorts and "tropical" uniforms.

**Ovation for Giraud**

Thursday, May 12, brought to the scene General Giraud who received a tremendous ovation when he reviewed French troops, laid a wreath on the memorial to the men who fell in World War I, had civic and military dignitaries presented to him and greeted the Allied commanders.

At the same time the newly opened receiving office for Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French was doing a good business.

Tunis is a considerably de Gaullist and pro-British center for the inhabitants have had personal experience of what it means to be under Axis domination and their sympathies lie with people who have been fighting against it the longest. Generally speaking the Germans have been very "correct" in dealings with the French here, though ruthlessly making them carry out German wishes.

But the Italians made themselves so unpleasant that the Germans themselves often took the French side against them in personal matters such as requisitioning apartments.

Italian residents cashed in whenever they could at the expense of the French during Axis occupation but now they are keeping very quiet, hoping that the French will carry out their avowed policy of leaving the Italians alone provided they are not charged with having victimized the French or been active Axis collaborators.

**Change in Signs**

The walls of the buildings in the City show evidence of the changes of authority and influence here. One Italian manifesto which hasn't yet been torn down orders the conscription of all Italian residents between 16 and 50 for labor duties of various kinds.

Another put up since the Allies arrived orders any German and Italian soldiers still in hiding in the city to surrender themselves under penalty of being shot if they don't and threatens same punishment for anybody harboring such fugitives.

A few portraits of Admiral Jean Estaval, Vichy's chief representatives here, and Marshal Pétain remain. But they were crowded out by the appearance of pictures of General Giraud and the reproduction of his declaration [promisingly displayed in Algiers for some time past] urging that now is the time for war, not politics, and that Frenchmen in Africa are in no position to establish a provisional government purporting to reflect preferences in Metropolitan France.

## Nazis Reported Leaving Italy

*Continued from Page 1*

"seems fairly certain that Hitler is getting ready to leave Mussolini and his gang in the lurch in the same way that Rommel deserted his Italian colleagues on the desert.

"It is regarded as significant that the Germans have not paid anything more than lip service to their partner since the Axis defeat in Africa. There has been no declaration of continued solidarity as one would have expected."

On the other hand, the withdrawal might be part of a German plan "to allow Italy to sue for peace to arouse the sympathy of the world" in the hope that "there then might be a real chance for success of a cunning Hitler peace offensive," the Daily Mail added.

The Daily Herald's "inside Europe" correspondent said that German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had warned Italy that it would have to assume full responsibility for defending its mainland.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# Free China's Food Front Ranks With Armed Power

By Guenther Stein
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, China, May 17—Future developments on China's "agricultural front" may assume even greater importance in enabling the country to hold out until victory is won than developments on the military fronts.

During the first five years of the war Free China was most fortunate in obtaining good or medium harvests throughout the country as a whole. The crop failure of last fall in parts of Northwestern and Central China, culminating in the still continuing famine in Honan Province, served as a reminder that the good crops of the first five years of the war were an exception rather than the rule. It proved, furthermore, that the effect of partial crop failure in wartime cannot easily be restricted to the localities in which they occur, but are inevitably felt to some extent even in regions with normal crops.

The agricultural regions in China are only self-sufficient even in years of good crops, and any surplus is easily and eagerly absorbed.

**Production Figures**

Total food crops of the 15 Provinces making up Free China amounted to about 100,000,000 tons in the prewar years from 1931 to 1937, when the total population of that area was probably from 3 to 5 per cent smaller than it is now.

In the two exceptionally bountiful years of 1938 and 1939 crops averaged somewhat over 103,000,000 tons, which proved plenty because the influx of refugees had not yet assumed very large proportions.

In 1940 and 1941, when the crops were of medium size but still fairly evenly spread over the country, the total amounted to only 96,000,000 tons.

Last year's crops, according to preliminary estimates which may be somewhat too high, were actually somewhat larger than the 1940-41 average, totaling just about 100,000,000 tons, but they were much less evenly spread.

Fortunately, and this is the most important news one can report from China today, the present spring crops in spite of a late frost seem to be tolerably good almost everywhere, including the famine and semi-famine areas. Prospects for the crops which include rice and sweet potatoes, main staples of the diet of Free China, cannot be judged, but nothing has happened so far to justify any skepticism for the current year.

**Farm Labor Shortage**

There is another reason why developments in China's agricultural life will assume even greater importance the longer the war lasts. Farmers are feeling the effects of the war to an increasing extent. First, in labor shortage. Early in the war conscription actually came as a relief to many of them because it drained away latent unemployment that has always been one of their most difficult problems. But after the second year of war a certain labor shortage began to make itself felt, due to conscription and to the demand for rural laborers for transportation, road building, and general construction work. For a time the benefit was greater than the burden, as it contributed a very desirable cash income to families apart from their regular seasonal work.

All this has gradually changed, especially, during the last year or so, and conditions have become more like those in America and Britain. Conscription which continues on a very large scale has for some time begun to make considerable inroads into the necessary labor supply of the villages.

The second factor that has taken on much greater and steadily growing importance is taxation. The original assumption of real authority over the Southwestern and Northwestern Provinces by the Central Government meant an actual lightening of the farmers' disastrous tax burdens in those remote areas.

The old warlord system with its ruthless and iniquitous methods of taxation was uprooted and the Government made itself popular by abolishing as many taxes as possible. During the further course of the war, the rise of prices gradually eased and eventually almost abolished the main remaining tax, that, is the land tax.

**Assessments Unchanged**

Assessments were not changed, in spite of the fact that prices of agricultural products rose more and more, so that a farmer who normally paid say 10 per cent of the value of his production for land tax finally paid one half of 1 per cent, or one quarter of 1 per cent and considered his virtual freedom from taxation as a great blessing.

But the needs of national finance put an end to this. The widespread increase in the food consumption of many farmers which expressed itself in the reduction of the food supplies that came to the markets provided another reason for a drastic change of the system of taxation. The Government revaluated the land tax at the same time, collecting it in kind, and required the farmers to make compulsory sales of grains to the authorities at prices a fraction of those obtainable in the market.

The success of this new system, together with the increasing financial needs of the Government late last year, led to an increase of the rates of land tax and compulsory purchases so that this original burden of the farmers has been brought back.

# Czechoslovakia Sees Vast Need Of Allied Aid at War's End

LONDON May 17 (AP)—Problems of the immediate postwar period in Czechoslovakia, like those in all other German-occupied countries, are entirely different from those which Great Britain and the United States will have to face, declares Prime Minister Jan Sramels, of the Czechoslovak Government in exile here.

"At the moment when the last German soldier of the occupation force and the last SS and Gestapo man will have left Czechoslovakia, however, our lands will have been scourged, robbed and looted for years by the German intruders, vast parts of our population dispersed and families disrupted," he points out. "Hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been dragged to Germany still will be somewhere in the Reich.

"Many of our best men and women of all classes have long ago fallen victims of Nazi terrorism. Those still at home are nearly starved out.

"We shall, therefore, need more than one plan to be carried out before we reach even that stage which in the United States and Great Britain will be the initial stage to start from immediately after hostilities have ceased.

**Preparatory Work Outlined**

"The preparatory work of the different departments of the Czechoslovak Government in London and particularly that of the Ministry of Reconstruction has been concentrated on:

"1. An immediate program of what is to be done first in order that the worst consequences of German occupation on physical and economic conditions may be removed.

"2. A plan of simultaneous, systematic restoration of orderly state affairs.

"3. A plan for reconstruction, rebuilding and re-forming the social, economic and political life, this plan being parallel to Mr. Churchill's "four year plan" and after.

"The first plan will provide for 'first aid,' that is, food for the people, raw materials for the workshops in order that the economic wheels can start again. This plan can, of course, be carried out on an international basis only. Therefore our Government greatly welcomed President Roosevelt's initiative in summoning a food conference which we consider one of the first and most important steps toward world reconstruction.

"The second plan deals with the restoration of state administration, jurisdiction, education and above all certain financial measures securing a return to a consolidated currency condition and building up wages and prices on the basis of that restored currency. This will be greatly facilitated by international currency, good exchange agreements which I hope will be reached in time to secure the economic side of the future peace.

"The peace conference, I believe, will only begin after statesmen of the United Nations have prepared it thoroughly, undisturbed by the unsettled conditions which are certain to prevail in the first months after cessation of hostilities. The armistice period will be a period of preparation for the final settlement. The Czechoslovak aim then will be to achieve the security of the Republic within its pre-Munich boundaries. We have no territorial claims. We want not one inch of foreign land but want only to keep what was ours before September, 1938.

"The conception of our foreign policy has been repeatedly expounded by President Benes. It is based on a presumption of close collaboration between the West and East: that's why we greeted the Anglo-Soviet agreement and welcomed American-Soviet collaboration. We are convinced a resurrected France will again occupy her historical place as a great power. All this is essential for the establishment of an international legal system and the realization of collective security.

**Pact With Poland Sought**

"On such foundations closer collaboration in Central Europe can build. We want an agreement with Poland such as we have been striving for since 1940. This endeavor fully accords with our fundamental and traditional principle that neither directly nor indirectly shall we undertake or participate in any action which might be directed against the Soviet Union.

"We are convinced that Allied co-operation between the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia can check the German Drang nach Osten.

"This is in broad line what the Czechoslovak Government would consider the main task in the last stages and immediately after the war but first of all let us win the war and defeat Hitler's Germany.

"We hope that it will not take too long to finish this job lest my country and the people of all other subjugated countries of Europe may suffer irreparable harm.

"I am glad I can say that the Czechoslovak people at home, by their indomitable spirit of resistance, have been doing their best to hasten the day of Germany's defeat and so are Czechoslovak airmen fighting with the gallant RAF, our military units in the Soviet Union and the Middle East, whilst the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain is well trained and prepared to go into battle when the order comes."

## *Victorious Survey*

Associated Press Radiophoto

**General Alexander Watches Battle in Tunisia**

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander (center in flying jacket) and has staff watch Allied forces close in during final stages of the Tunisian battle. General Alexander was in command of all the United Nations ground forces in North Africa during the co-ordinated American, British, and French drive in Tunisia which culminated in the occupation of the Cities of Tunis and Bizerte. After these cities were taken, final pockets of Axis resistance were wiped out. Thus the way was paved to reopen the Mediterranean to Allied shipping. This is an official British picture. It was received in New York by radio from Cairo.

# 'Council of Resistance' Backs de Gaulle

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 17—The latest setback to negotiations between London and Algiers regarding a settlement of the De Gaulle-Giraud controversy comes in the form of an announcement by the Fighting French that a "Council of French Resistance" has been set up in Metropolitan France to co-ordinate underground resistance movements militarily and politically.

This Council sent a strongly worded message expressing loyalty to Gen. Charles De Gaulle as "sole chief of French resistance regardless of the outcome of negotiations" in North Africa, and demanding that a provisional government be set up there headed by General De Gaulle, with Gen. Henri Giraud as military chief.

General De Gaulle has added to his French National Committee an anonymous "Monsieur" who organized the new Council of Resistance.

This Council is said to be composed of delegates from eight of the main underground organizations: Liberation Nord, Liberation Sud Combat, Franc-Tireur, Ceux de la Liberation, Ceux de la Resistance, Organization Cadre Militaire, HQ Guerrillas and Partisans; delegates from six political organizations — Communist, Socialist, Radical, and the popular democratic parties, the Democratic Alliance, and Republican Federation; delegates from Confédération Générale du Travail, the French Federation of Labor and the Christian Trade Unions.

**Conflict in Conceptions**

The formation of this Council is certain to prove important in the future political evolution of France. It provides a possible nucleus to which may rally most of the elements in France which have all along opposed the Vichy policy of collaboration with the Axis invaders.

The fact that this body put itself on record so strongly in support of General de Gaulle as the political leader of France is likely to have a big influence on the evolution of events.

The French daily newspaper France, published in London, takes a serious view of the situation created by the message from the Council of Resistance in France.

"Decision to make use of this document," it says in a leading article today, "corresponds to a personal sense of power. At Carlton Gardens—Fighting French headquarters in London—the trend is toward the conception of a chief. At Algiers, judging by General Giraud's memorandum, the trend is toward a depersonalized and collective authority."

**Agreement Expected**

The editorial concludes that the French people won't submit to any form of personal power once their country has been liberated, and lays down this as a basis upon which French unity must and will be realized.

Despite the setback to agreement with Gen. Henri Giraud, however, well-informed French observers just back from Algiers are convinced that the agreement between the two French groups will be reached in another two months.

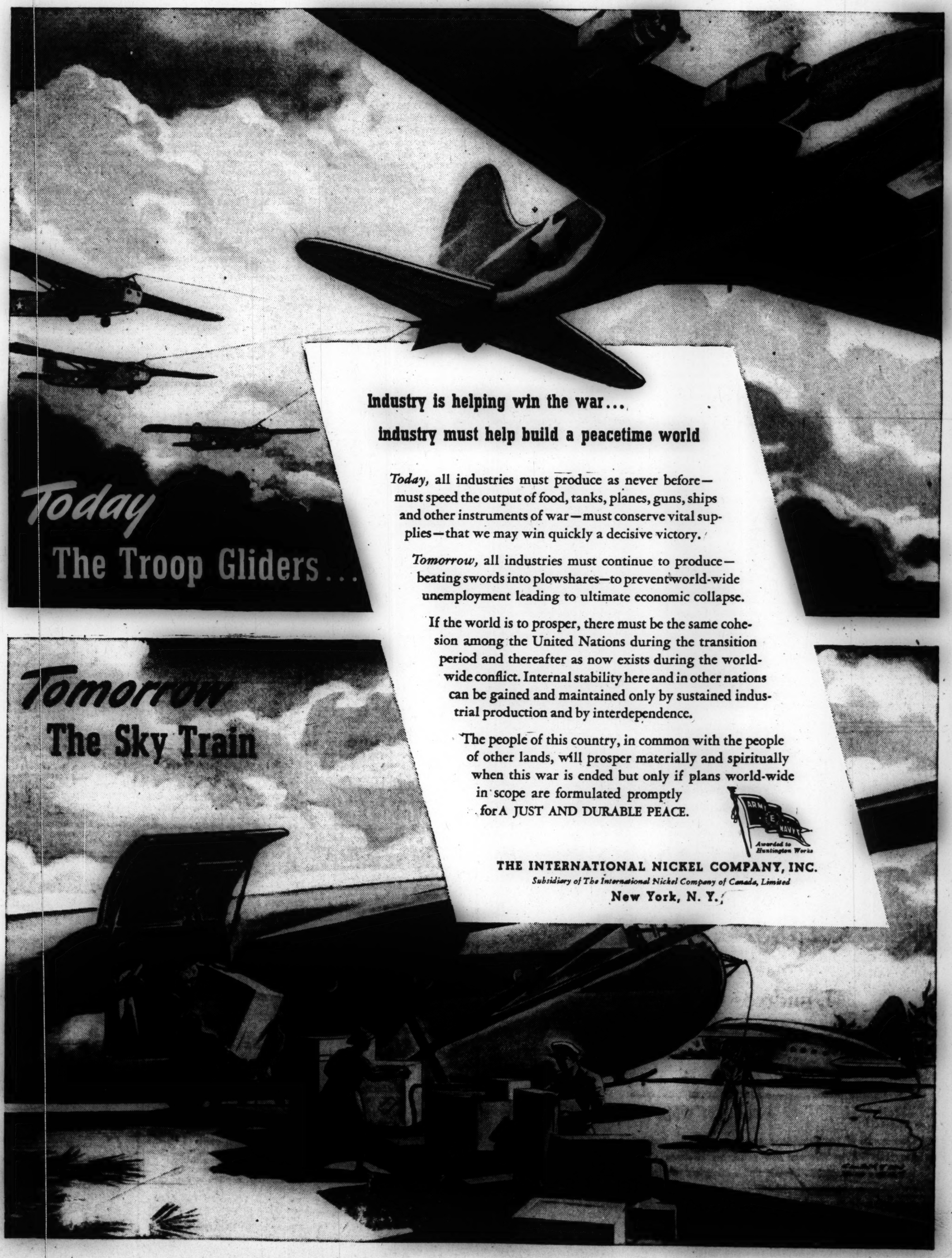
In Fighting French circles, it is emphasized that General de Gaulle stands by the agreement already reached with General Giraud that no provisional government shall be set up before the liberation of France, and that there will be equality of status between the two Generals.

## Giraud Speeds Release Of Political Prisoners

*Recorded by CBS*

With North Africa liberated from the Axis, Gen. Henri Giraud's Government has announced "a speed-up in the freeing of political prisoners," the British Radio said.

General Giraud shortly will sign a special decree affecting about 5,000 persons, tre radiocast added. Prisoners detained for purely political reasons will be released immediately. Special courts will try persons charged with helping the Axis.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industry must help build a peacetime world
Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war—must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.
Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce—beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.
If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.
The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.
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# Beveridge Backs Public's Role in Plans

By Robert M. Hallett
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 17—Social security, aimed at insuring to veery citizen in Great Britain protection against almost all forms of personal want or insecurity throughout their lives, will be put into effect "very soon after the war," in the opinion of Sir William Beveridge. The plan, Sir William held, will be based on the proposal he made on Dec. 1 last.

"The (Beveridge) plan is not sacred writ—it may be amended—but I think that, for the most part, it will be adopted as is. The British people generally are completely sold on the plan," Sir William said at a press conference at the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation on May 15. Sir William and Lady Beveridge are here at the invitation of the Foundation.

Lady Beveridge, whom Sir William married recently, also attended the interview, his first in this country since he drew up his report, and gave her husband occasional suggestions about his replies to questions.

Sir William, who arrived here on May 11, disclosed that he was at work on another program dealing with the problem of maintaining employment after the war. He said the study was financed by private contributions, adding that he was collecting in his London office all sorts of proposals to keep a high level of employment after the war, including those advanced by industrialists, labor leaders and private citizens. His aim, he declared, was to see "if there merges anything like a plan which most people would accept."

**Praises Resources Report**

Sir William said he had visited Washington since his arrival here and had conferred with Government officials and Members of Congress, whom he declined to name. He voiced the hope he would see President Roosevelt while in this country.

He praised the National Resources Planning Board's report recently presented to Congress which proposes an extended social security program. He characterized it as a "very remarkable and very able document of which any country could be proud." He held, however, that it did not correspond to his proposals which offer a "positive program," but, rather, showed "the facts of insecurity in the United States as an argument for doing something about it."

Sir William declared that discussion of what is to happen after military victory "is a matter in which private individuals can take part usefully in public and internationally."

"It is highly desirable that they should do so," he told reporters. "Military victory is a means, not an end, and the plans for dealing successfully with many of the urgent problems which will arise when fighting stops should be made now. Otherwise, they will either not be made at all or made badly in a hurry."

The abolition of war, he said, cannot be done except by the United Nations continuing to act as one.

**Mutual Understanding**

That close mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of the British Commonwealth was particularly important was emphasized by Sir William. As democracies, he said, they have a special common interest — showing that democracies can add "security" to "freedom." He stressed that the United States and Britain made a great deal of money, but found that this did not abolish poverty.

"This American report," he said in comment on the Resources Planning Board proposals, "shows that fact—how poverty does come, and why, even with great national wealth and a high standard of living. The United States was much later than we in discovering that wealth does not abolish poverty. You are behind us in point of time. Your industry began much later than ours, and although it has surpassed ours, you were later in making social discoveries in the industrial system."

Preceding the interview, Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, issued a statement emphasizing that the visit of Sir William was arranged to permit American students of social security problems to discuss questions with the British expert.

"The Rockefeller Foundation is not an advocate of any doctrine or theory, whether in medicine or the social sciences," the statement said. "We have nothing to promote. In bringing distinguished scholars like Sir William to America we are interested only in the exchange of ideas and experience out of which increasing knowledge and wisdom may develop."

## Billions in Projects Planned After War

By the Associated Press

New York, May 17

A public works program costing "billions of dollars" is being worked out by the National Resources Planning Board and other agencies, according to Vice-President Wallace, to absorb "the economic shock of peace if private employment is not adequate to face the shock alone."

The Vice-President told of the program at an American Labor Party dinner here last night.

## Tornado Hits Fort Riley And Six Nearby Towns

FORT RILEY, Kan., May 17 (AP)—A series of Tornadoes swept through the Western Kaw River Valley May 15 wrecking 41 frame buildings at the Cavalry replacement training center at Fort Riley and inflicting extensive damage on half dozen towns.

Two hundred soldiers were injured at the fort. Property damage at Fort Riley, alone, was estimated at nearly $200,000.

Kaw River communities hit, in addition to the military post, included Alma, Rossville, Belvue Willard and several points between Manhattan and Fort Riley.

Telephone and telegraph communications disrupted by the storm, were restored May 16. Facilities were swamped immediately by calls from anxious relatives of men stationed at Fort Riley. Reconstruction work started immediately.

## Oils From Coal

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interiod, plans to ask Congress to authorize construction of a production-size plant for extracting petroleum products from coal.

The Administrator of Petroleum and Solid Fuels declared that technological developments have advanced to such an extent at the Pittsburgh Coal Laboratory that "we are ready to move out of the pilot plant into the economics of production."

Mr. Ickes said it is necessary to begin preparing now for the manufacture of synthetic fuels if the nation hopes to avoid "the sad record that we have turned in on the shift to synthetic rubber."

In a statement to the House Appropriations Committee made public today, Mr. Ickes declared that "we now know how and have made heating oils, bomber oils, diesel fuels, kerosenes and gasolines from coal."

# *Guardsmen and 'War Dog'*

United States Coast Guard Official Picture

**Alertness on the Atlantic Coast**

**Two Coast Guardsmen and their "best friend" ready for almost anything from the enemy. The dogs are highly trained along lines of detection, and are particularly efficient in fog because of their long-range keenness.**

# *Dogs Contribute Alertness To Keep Enemy From Shores*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Recruits enlisted by Dogs for Defense, of 22 East Sixtieth Street here, are rendering outstanding service in the war effort, doing sentry duty with Coast Guardsmen along dreary, bleak miles of the nation's shorefront and giving their canine all to the Army on practically every battlefield of the world.

Although individual feats of heroism and direct action against the enemy by dogs have been withheld from publication for reasons of military secrecy, when such stories are released, they will add a page of bravery, sacrifice, loyalty and glory unsurpassed down through centuries of canine history.

"Man's best friend" played a heroic role in World War I and helped squelch Kaiser Wilhelm's dreams of world conquest. Through more careful selection, more rigorous training, dogs are playing a more efficient and no less spectacular part today in the effort to end Hitler's misplaced dreams of world conquest.

Many of the dogs joining the colors go to the Coast Guard for shore patrol duty. They are taught to work with two men and to take the orders given by the man holding their leashes.

"They can detect a human being at least 150 yards on the blackest night and with the wind howling," Specialist Joseph Conboy, veterinarian in charge of an Eastern seaboard Coast Guard station, said at a recent display of the training of the dogs. "They come in from a tour of duty as fresh as when they went out."

On clear, sunny days, the dogs are not needed on shore patrol because the men have adequate visibility, but when a heavy fog rolls in or night closes down, the dogs begin patrolling with their handlers to guard against any further landings of Nazi saboteurs such as those caught after they came ashore on Long Island and Florida last year with the intenton of blowing up American industrial and military installations.

# NWLB Puts Full Responsibility For Coal Deadlock on Lewis

*Continued from Page 1*

under the Act of Congress of Oct. 2, 1942.

"This defiance challenges the sovereignty of the United States in time of war and gives aid and comfort to our enemies."

**Board's View**

Public Member Wayne L. Morse, in outlining the NWLB's position—an outline later subscribed to by other members—said the Board takes the view that "we must retain jurisdiction over all disputes, because obviously when exception is made in this case, we cannot in good faith say to other labor unions and other groups with the directive of the Commander in Chief, that one rule applies to you, but another rule applies to the United Mine Workers of America.

"I am sure that I speak the voice of a unanimous Board when I tell you that this Board will not attempt to function on the basis of any such discrimination."

Mr. Morse said the Board takes the postion that the old contract continues in effect in accordance with its previous order, adding: "therefore, any stoppage of work on the part of the United Mine Workers of America constitutes a violation of contract, which the government, functioning within its war powers has directed the parties to extend. . . .

**Current Operation**

"I think I ought to make clear, if there is any question of doubt about it, that, of course, the operation of the mines under the custody of the Department of Interior, through its chief, Mr. Ickes, does not have any bearing upon the dispute between you gentlemen representing the operators and the miners' union."

The Board ordered the contract extension as it assigned the dispute to a three-member panel, which Mr. Ickes also ignored.

Unless the U. M. W. decides to comply with the Board's order in the interim, Mr. Morse said, "the panel will shortly make its factual report, on the basis of which the Board will proceed to decide the case on its merits. . . .

**U. S. Sovereignty 'At Stake'**

"If the Board were to fail to follow the foregoing procedure, it would constitute a discrimination against all other labor unions and employers, who have complied with the exact procedures followed in this case. Such failure might jeopardize the effectiveness of the national no-strike, no lockout agreement.

"The Board must follow this procedure if the final determination of this case is to be governed by law and not by one man. The sovereignty and security of the naton are at stake."

The meeting between operators and Mr. Lewis under the auspices of the NWLB was to have occurred at 10 a. m. Six members of the Board were on hand and met the operators as Mr. Lewis carried through his promise not to have a spokesman present.

Meanwhile, reports coming in from coal areas in Pennsylvania told of preparations for a new walkout and shutdown following the end of the 15-day "truce."

# Voting by Japanese Sustained

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review a decision holding that Japanese born in this country are American citizens and hence entitled to vote.

This ruling, by the Federal Circuit Court at San Francisco, was challenged by John T. Regan, a resident of San Francisco, who contended that "dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy are racial characteristics of the Japanese" and that this makes them unfit for American citizenship.

Mr. Regan instituted suit in the Federal District Court at San Francisco in an effort to compel Cameron King, San Francisco Registrar of Voters, to strike the names of a group of Japanese born in this country from the list of eligible voters.

In the suit, Mr. Regan contended that the voting by Japanese constituted an invasion of his "rights as a citizen of the United States."

His suit was dismissed by the District Court and that action was upheld by the Circuit Court.

Among other actions today the Court:

Ruled 4 to 2 that a radio station whose operating license would be affected has a right to intervene in proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether facilities of another station should be increased.

Held 5 to 4 that the Government, in determining compensation for condemned property, is not required to consider profits which might have been received by the owner in the future through private power development.

The decision, delivered by Justice Douglas, applied to land condemned by the Government for use by the Tennessee Valley Authority in connection with construction by the Government Agency of the Hiwassee Dam, and reservoir in western North Carolina.

The ruling had the effect of reducing, to an amount to be determined later by lower courts, the approximately $1,000,000 which was awarded by the Fourth Federal Circuit Court to W. V. N. Powelson, sole stockholder of the Southern States Power Company.

Refused for a second time to review a decision approving a plan for the reorganization of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. worked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The review was first denied April 19.

# F.B.I. Asks Public to Aid Saboteur Hunt

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has warned the nation against the activities of a new crop of rigorously trained Nazi saboteurs who will soon graduate from Berlin's crack school for sabotage and be loosed upon the world.

To guard against anticipated sabotage the Government is asking all American citizens increasingly in the coming months, whether on the farm, in a small town or city, to consider themselves individual "listening posts" for the F. B. I.

Reviewing citizen co-operation with the Federal Bureau since 1939, the Office of War Information declared that unless Americans give this help the F. B. I. cannot guarantee to maintain its present remarkable record. A recent report of the Bureau stated that there had been no single successful foreign-directed action of sabotage in the war thus far.

Never was this need for citizen co-operation greater than "at this very time," J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., declared, "when more than a score of saboteurs are being trained by the German High Command at its highly organized sabotage school, to be sent to all parts of the world to obstruct the war effort of the United States," Mr. Hoover said. "We must, therefore, be on guard."

**Need for Precaution**

Enemy espionage in this country, OWI pointed out, has been, and now is, under control. But, the report pointed out equally strongly, the need for precaution is today more urgent than ever. Locating these super-expert saboteurs, and possibly others as well, might be like finding "a needle in a haystack" among the millions of Americans, once they have made entry into the country.

The F. B. I. does not underestimate the determination of the German High Command to stiffen up in its training of agents, to profit by its recent sad experiences, particularly in the United States.

Last year alone more than 215,000 reports concerning persons or situations thought to be dangerous to the national security reached the F. B. I., OWI disclosed. The investigative agency cites numerous actual cases of how American citizens have aided the Bureau in its gigantic task of safeguarding internal security and co-ordinating internal information for the uses of Army, Navy, and other Government intelligent services.

**Missing Piece to Puzzle**

The F. B. I.'s whole puzzle is sometimes all in place but one piece. Any individual's information could prove to be that missing piece—a first rule for citizen co-operation with F. B. I. For instance, 33 spies were sentenced to prison in the Duquesne spy case. For some time the F. B. I. had sought to identify one "Heinrich" who was furnishing Lily Stein, a fellow spy in the case, with information concerning aircraft production. This man was either in contact with an extremely intimate source of facts or else possessed a genius for collating particles of information into the one significant over-all fact, and F. B. I. officials frankly admit that "Heinrich" had them worried.

It took an observant Connecticut aircraft photographer, who knew absolutely nothing of the F. B. I.'s interest in "Heinrich," to supply the missing piece to the puzzle. Suspicious of an unusually large order for 250 aerial photographs, he informed the F. B. I. of this purchase from one Edmund C. Heine. The F. B. I. cracked down, identifying Heine as the mysterious "Heinrich." Heine was sentenced to 18 years and fined $5,000, although he has since appealed the case.

A second rule for citizens is: Don't fail to turn in an item because you think somebody else may do so. Illustrating, OWI cited the case of Marot Albert Boet, a naturalized citizen of Italian birth. Boet had been writing voluminous letters to newspapers, radio specialists, Government officials, and civic organization leaders, extolling the fascist ideology and attacking the American system of government. His letters were provocative, even if not effective, for he was not a "nut"; and he might have slipped through the fingers of the F. B. I. if everybody had left it up to "the next man" to turn him in.

However, a number of patriotic citizens did not fail to tell the F. B. I., and Boet was arrested for failing to register as an agent of a foreign government. He was de-naturalized and interned as an enemy alien. A high-powered shortwave radio receiver was found in his possession.

**A Case in Point**

That no report is too "insignificant" to be considered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a third rule for citizen co-operation—if the citizen is sincere in his belief that his observation of facts points to a situation imperiling the national security. An elderly lady on the Pacific Coast was not "embarrassed" in reporting to the F. B. I. a certain young man who always had money to spend yet never showed signs of any honest labor. She told F. B. I. agents that she hated to be critical, but that by her standards everybody had to work for his living, especially in these times. F. B. I. investigation led to the arrest and internment of the young man as a dangerous enemy alien.

It is true that many reports received by the F. B. I. are unfounded. Thus a "spy" observing a war plant through a telescope turned out to be an 18-year-old boy trying to get a close glimpse of his warworker girl-friend. A Nazi party pennant "flying defiantly in the breeze" was only a flag devised by a child.

F. B. I. men, however, prefer to have too many reports rather than too few, though this means extra work for them.

For example, in the Ludwig case in which nine German spies were imprisoned, several letters intended for Ludwig's superiors in Germany fell into the F. B. I.'s possession. Many mentioned an unidentified individual named "Robert." A citizen came into possession of documents which aroused his suspicions, and through information received in this manner, "Robert" was apprehended as Paul T. Borchardt, ninth member of the ring.

Again, Herman Tracy Green, a young man who planned to make some easy money at the expense of Uncle Sam's war effort, might have gotten away with it—if a citizen-informant had not taken advantage of the sheer accident that brought him within earshot of Green. Green stole two blueprints from the Army ordnance depot at Charleston, S. C. In a careless moment he bragged that he could get $10,000 for them from the Japanese. The alert "citizen-listening post" for the F. B. I. reported the incident, and exactly seven days after the theft Green was sentenced to three years in prison.

## Civil-Defense Officer Hits Overconfidence

By the Associated Press

Middletown, Ohio, May 17

A warning against overconfidence because of good war news was sounded yesterday by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, III, Chief of the Protection Branch of the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, in a radiocast message before 4,000 who took part in a double celebration of Civilian Defense Day and "I Am An American Day."

# Hull Pictures Trade Treaties As Economic Base for Peace

*Continued from Page 1*

month - by - month Congressional review of the United States tariff program, but that possibility of less drastic Republican amendments was immediately indicated.

**Congress' Power**

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked Mr. Hull what he would think of an amendment providing that after the initial life of the trade pacts, they should be subject to revocation by joint resolution of Congress.

Secretary Hull regarded this as wholly unnecessary, pointing out that any trade pact could be terminated by Congressional act at any moment after its original term if Congress so desired.

Senator Vandenberg asked why, if that were so, it would not be permissible to tell the world that "we have our minds on checks and balances as well as on world brotherhood."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio suggested that there ought to be some way to terminate this or that trade pact after the war without waiting for its term to expire if it should appear that a foreign nation were using the pact to "dump" goods on the United States or destroy a newly developed synthetic American industry, such as the rubber industry.

Secretary Hull, again with a ready reply, recalled that anti-dumping statutes still were in force and added that it was far more important to keep attention centered on restoration of world trade and economic sanity than the particular worries of particular industries. He remarked that there was a very hard-headed department handling the application of the trade program which would watch out efficiently for the interests of American industry.

**"No Alternative" Found**

Arguing that there was "no possible alternative" to the reciprocal-trade policy, Secretary Hull declared that unless world trade were resumed on a wide scale when peace came, the United States shipping program would falter, investments abroad would be threatened, no monetary arrangements would hold for more than a limited time, and the future value of gold would be in serious jeopardy.

It was evident throughout the Senate Finance Committee session that senators were impressed by the need to consider how their actions would affect international collaboration in shaping the future world. Using this argument in a new direction, however, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said yesterday that Congress must assume veto powers over the trade program if it expects to participate in postwar reorganization.

He served notice that he would propose an amendment which would prohibit any trade agreement from becoming effective until it had been approved by Congress "in the same manner and form" by which legislative approval is required in the country with which the agreement is made. Senator O'Mahoney, not a Committee member, was not present as Secretary Hull spoke.


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# Europe Feels Allied Might As Continent Siege Opens

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 17—The siege of Europe has opened. This is recognized here today as meaning great and successful new attacks, not only in the air but under the sea.

Pending the fulfillment of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's renewed promise in his radiocast from the United States on May 14 that the time for a second front is near, Europe has in the short space of 24 hours suffered a searing blast of 40,000 tons of high explosives —representing the biggest RAF night-bombing and biggest USAAF day-bombing attacks of the war.

At the same time greater success against U-boats in the latest phase of the undersea war has caused authorities here to modify somewhat their customary caution in assessing the submarine situation.

**Sinkings Announced**

The British Admiralty's break with precedent this week in announcing four U-boats certainly sunk and six more probably destroyed in an Atlantic convoy battle, has been followed by reliable news here, also confirmed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in the United States, that the increasing success against the U-boats recorded in April is being maintained in May.

The United States Navy Commander in Europe, Admiral Harold Stark, gave support to this view in his recent statement that the "submarines are fighting a losing battle. I've always believed time would come when we could lick them."

Striking evidence of Europe's awareness that it is now under siege comes from many directions. Rome warns "we cannot stop invasion," and reports reach here of pending sensational developments in Italy such as "Badoglio to replace Duce."

**Evidence in Italy**

But leaving rumor aside, the Senate meeting in Rome clearly took a realistic view of Italy's extreme peril which is being hourly demonstrated to the Italian people by cascades of bombs from British and American bombers and by the closing ring of Allied mines and ships round Italian shores.

The air siege of Germany is under way in earnest, with the British and United States Air Forces meting out the worst air pounding in history. From Russia the Red Air Force has reached out to bomb communications in Warsaw.

Germans have been left in no doubt that they are completely encircled by the air forces of the United Nations.

R. A. F. night-bombers which dropped 1000 650-ton bombs on the Ruhr town of Duisburg in the early morning hours of May 13 eclipsed even that vast weight of destruction on the night of May 13-14 in raids ranging from another Ruhr town of Bochum to Berlin and Czechoslovakia.

While great fires lit in Reich factories on those two nights were still burning, American Flying Fortresses and Liberators took up the attack with the heaviest daylight raid on the naval base of Kiel.

**Distruction in Duisburg**

The latest raid on Berlin, although not on a heavy scale, is reckoned here to have had high propaganda value. Bombs were dropped in the central part of the city, but more important is the reported deepening gloom of the people of the Reich Capital, already dazed and depressed by the Axis debacle in Tunisia and shocked and apprehensive at disorders arising from queues which were vainly seeking news of Tunisian casualties.

Swedish correspondents trying to describe the terror and intensity of the latest Duisburg raid told of great bombs literally raining from the skies in 45 minutes of "hell let loose" with airmines rocking the ground so violently that flak batteries were shaken loose from their emplacements and overturned.

Such is the mood of Allied leaders and fighting men here in Britain and in the Mediterranean theater. There is no easing up after the staggering blow in Tunisia, no chance for the enemy to get his breath, no terms but unconditional surrender. That is also the mood of the decision which became known here this week to the effect that after victories United Nations leaders will deal only with generals. No puppet politicians will be allowed to "take the onus of defeat of armies, as happened with the Germans after the last war."

## Axis Prisoners Help In Flood Control

ST. LOUIS, May 17 (AP)—The United States Army Engineers disclosed May 15 that Axis prisoners of war had been utilized for emergency flood control work along the Mississippi River in the Ste. Genevieve, Mo., levee district.

The prisoners, working on a voluntary basis, sandbagged 15 crevasses in the levee, saving 1,000 acres of rich farm land from imminent inundation. Each man was paid 80 cents for an 8-hour day, in addition to his regular allowance, as a prisoner, of a sum equivalent to his army pay.

Regular prisoner uniforms—blue jackets, laced trousers and leggings—were worn along with special rubber boots issued for the occasion. The initial "P W" for "prisoner of war" appeared on the back of each jacket and some had the same initials on the seats of their pants.

## New Control Set Up For India's Food

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—All phases of the Indian food situation have been gathered under the control of a separate Food Department established in the Government of India to administer all measures of control over prices, supply, and distribution of foodstuffs, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

## Duke Visits American Farm Front

Associated Press

**Windsor Finds All Well With Workers From Bahamas**

**The Duke of Windsor, inspecting a Farm Security Administration camp for migratory farm workers from the Bahamas at Swedesboro, N. J., has a laugh with some of the men. The Duke is Governor of the Bahamas.**

## Duke's Dance With Wave Stirs Memory

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—History repeated itself May 15—with a few variations—when the Duke of Windsor stepped onto a ballroom floor with an American girl as his partner—for it was the same ballroom where 20 years ago as a bachelor Prince of Wales his choice of dancing partners stirred the romantic interest of the country.

The variations were these: the ballroom then was in the Whitelaw Reid mansion; now it's the Women's Military Services Club. Two decades ago the girls wore the filmy frocks then the fashion; today, the Duke's partner, dressed in the fashion of this wartime spring, was clad in the uniform of an ensign in the Waves.

And a less minor variation was that the Duke's wife, the former Wallis Warfield, was dancing at the same time with an Army Air Force officer.

The occasion was the Club's first Saturday tea dance, and partners of the honored guests were Ensign Mary Elizabeth Birch of West Englewood, N. J., and Capt. Jesse M. Childress of the First Fighter Command. They both successfully averted attempted cut ins during the dance by a Waac and a sailor.

The Duchess wore a black crepe dress with attached cape, long black gloves, a pink and black calot, a strand of pearls and diamond earrings. A diamond clip and a cluster of artificial flowers at the waist were the only odornments.

## Roosevelt Expects Asia Advance Soon

LONDON (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has expressed hope that in the very near future Allied armies in co-operation with the Chinese would launch an offensive in Asia, Reuters said in a Chungking dispatch.

The President's message was sent in reply to General Chiang's congratulations on the Tunisian victory.

## *Puerto Rican Railroad Taken By ODT as Strike Continues*

By John Beaufort
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United States Naval Forces*

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 17—By Presidential executive order the Office of Defense Transportation has been authorized to take over the American Railroad Company here. A strike on the railroad had been in operation since May 12. The order was announced by Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell, who said that apparently the ODT considers the possibility of conciliation hopeless.

The action came as a surprise here since the strike has been almost eventless. Workers have already telegraphed to Mr. Roosevelt their willingness to co-operate with the Government agency. An ODT operating commission is expected shortly, headed by Manuel Garcia Quevedo of the ODT's Washington office.

It is the first time the Government has ever taken over in a strike here.

The present labor controversy actually began three months ago. The more than 2,000 employees—members of the Union of Railway Workers—have already begun reporting back for work.

The strike was called by the Union President, Miguel Torres, after the Union had reduced to 12½ the 25 per cent wage increase originally demanded and still was being refused by the Company.

The Company insisted any wage increase would have to be based on an independent audit of its books. Company officials claimed they expected a deficit at the year's end.

Señor Torres refused to accept this statement, declaring: "Passenger rates have been raised 100 per cent. Freight rates have been raised. We see plenty of business. There is so many passengers that there isn't room to carry them. We're not interested in an audit."

Simultaneously with the calling of the strike, Governor Tugwell issued a proclamation immobilizing all railroad traffic. Army, State Guard, and Insular Police were called to guard stations and other important points.

The American Railroad Company's main business is hauling cane and sugar to the San Juan docks. It also carries machinery and supplies, gasoline, and many imports from the United States. Interruption to service at this time is particularly unfortunate, with the cane-cutting season at its height.

This was said to be the first railroad strike here since 1921. The general rate of pay is low. Engineers with 21 years' standing earn little more than 35 cents an hour. The top wage is 45 cents.

The strike is known to have caused considerable concern in Washington and to have received attention from high officials there. Since February accountants from the Public Service Commission here have been investigating the financial and economic structure of the company and expect to have a report ready before the end of May.

## British Give Thanks for Victory On Home-Guard Anniversary

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 17—The bells of Westminster Abbey pealed out here yesterday morning in thanksgiving for the successful conclusion of the Tunisian campaign as people gathered for special church services in churches throughout Britain.

King George's appeal for prayers of gratitude for the victory in North Africa coincided with the celebration of Empire Youth Sunday and also the commemoration of the third anniversary of the Home Guard.

Westminster Abbey was full of members of youth organizations throughout the country, many in uniforms of the various junior branches of the forces.

**Trumpet Call**

Trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards sounded fanfare and the crowded congregation heard the call to prayer spoken by a pupil at a London emergency secondary school.

An address was given by a young infantry officer whose identity was not disclosed. "There is growing in our hearts a new awareness," he said. "It is our first task to make this a new spiritual awareness, and our first task to make this spiritual awareness the keystone of our rebuilding."

In the afternoon, Queen Elizabeth, addressing 2,000 boys and girls who paraded on the lawns of Buckingham Palace, gave a message to the youth of Britain and the Empire—to work for a better world for all mankind when victory comes.

"The future will lie in your hands," the Queen said. "I would like you to go home with the firm resolve to work as bravely and steadfastly for a better world for all mankind in the peace to come as you are now working to end this war in victory. To do this you must train yourselves now to fulfill this resolve in the future—to serve one another selflessly and to put all your trust in Almighty God."

In celebration of the third anniversary of the formation of Britain's part-time army for home defense there was a Home Guard parade in Hyde Park, reviewed by the King and other high-ranking officers of the British and United States Armies and the Home Guard.

The parade was led by members of the first American Home Guard unit in London and was followed by officers of other ranks from every Home Guard battalion.

**London Parade**

The Home Guards paraded through spectator-lined main streets of London in full battle dress, their steel helmets shining in brilliant spring sunshine.

In the evening, some thousand Home Guards attended a service in Westminster Abbey when Sir Bernard Paget, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces, took the salute.

Throughout Britain, displays and pageants were given by local battalions of the Home Guard.

# Bavarian Antipathy to Prussia Revived

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, May 13—Daily more and more citizens of Munich are referring to their city, which has been called by the Nazis Hauptstadt der Bewegung (capital of revolution) as Hauptstadt der Gegenbewegung (capital of counter-revolution).

At the same time many residents of the Bavarian Capital are saying to friends they can trust: "We put Hitler on the horse and we'll take him down again."

Persons who seek to guard against wishful thinking may, perhaps, say that this means nothing. But whether it can be harnessed to action or not there is no doubt that anti-Nazi thought and feeling in Munich has grown strongly in recent months and that it is stronger than in other parts of Germany.

At the height of Naziism in 1938-39 it seemed almost as though the Nazis, especially among the youth, would succeed in wiping out the regional differences that separated the Bavarians from the Prussians.

But the stress of a worsening military situation seems to have disclosed those differences as so fundamental that they cannot be wiped out. The culture and art-loving Bavarians are again quite openly referring to bearers of Prussian militaristic spirit as Saupreuss—Prussian swine.

It is significant that the student "revolt" last of January-February set off a wave of demonstrations with placards, and paintings appearing on walls throughout the Reich. The demand of the students was "give us our freedom," and it found a response throughout all of Southern Germany, where 80 per cent of the population is estimated to have sympathized with the three students who were executed.

It is significant that terrorism of the so-called Knuppelgänger, which listed from the beginning of November to December, though directed against the women of Munich, was interpreted by many as proof that an organization against the regime was possible despite the SS and the Gestapo.

These Knuppelgänger, believed by the population to have been Czech fighters for freedom, and who were armed with knives and blackjacks, attempted to keep women from going to work on night and early morning shifts.

**Possibility of Revolt**

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten asserted that the Knuppelgänger were not really organized but the people still regard their activity as proof of the possibility of organized revolt.

When the Brown House, center of the Nazi Party, was burning as a result of a British bomb hit, people crowded around it with beaming and joyful faces. Many expressions of satisfaction were heard throughout the city and considerable anger was reported because other prominent Party buildings had been camouflaged, whereas private houses had not been.

A rumor was circulated in Munich during the winter that the British had dropped leaflets on Cologne telling Cologners to adopt the oppositional manner and mentality of Munichers and they wouldn't be bombed so much. The Munichers took this as a promise that they wouldn't be bombed to any extent in the future. Hence great disappointment and surprise prevailed when the British carried out their big March attack on the city.

**Growth of Plain Speaking**

A frequent idea expressed was, "Why do the English have to bomb us and the Rhineland so much and spare Prussia and Saxony, since the latter are much more Nazi than we?" This was combined with the complaint, "I know they want us to revolt, but they don't understand that Adolf would mow us down by hundreds of thousands if we tried."

After the big spring Berlin bombings were announced on the radio one could hear it said in restaurants, in private homes, and on the street, "I am glad for the Saupreussen; they had it coming to them." German civilians speak much more freely now than a year ago and one doesn't have to know a person very well to hear sentiments such as the above.

Free speaking in an indirect way has always been a Munich specialty. Professor Kutscher, shortly after the student hangings, said in a lecture on naturalism and romanticism, "It is nonsense to believe the intellectual movement will last a thousand years. Naturalism only lasted 10."

Loud student applause greeted this remark.

Weiss Ferdl, famous vaudeville humorist, recently showed pictures of the three highest Nazi chieftains to an audience and asked, "Shall I hang them up or stand them against the wall?"

**Food and Clothes Scarce**

Latest Nazi decree is that no clothes lost in bombardments can be replaced. Officials warned the people to take their best suit out to the country for storage in farmhouses safe from bombardments. Furniture, too, can no longer be replaced. Residents tried to rescue small pieces of furniture by mailing them to country regions until overworked postmen refused to accept further packages.

An ugly mood of potential revolt prevailed at the Bayrische Motoren Werke before the plant was partly destroyed by bombs. People in Munich spoke secretly of unrest. The dissatisfaction was believed due to a lack of food. In the streets of Munich foreign workers, especially, Italians and French, beg for food rationing tickets. The Italian Consulate recently was forced to protest the poor feeding of Italian workers.

The Nazis, say close observers of the popular mood, sent strong SS reinforcements to Munich recently. Now during an hour's walk one meets at least one motorcycle patrol consisting of two to three cycles with six to nine men.

Says a Berliner to a Munich resident boastfully, "After the last big bombardment Berlin walls trembled for three days."

Says the Munich, "That's nothing, after the last big bombing in Munich Hitler pictures flew out of windows for an entire week."

Listening to foreign radios has become widespread throughout the Reich, but the capital penalty is inflicted only in cases of too open listening, as otherwise firing squads would be too busy.

The famous Munich stammitisch where the Munich man on the street gathers in the evening with a few trusted friends to play cards has acquired a more and more anti-Nazi tinge.

Those who can get together in small congenial groups seem more and more hostile to and shutoff from the outside Nazi world. A common experience is that lively conversation suddenly dies down when a nonmember comes within hearing distance of stammitisch colleagues.

Purchasing is a business in itself for the overworked and weary housewife who often has to do a shift in a factory in the night or early morning. After serious bombardments it is nothing unusual for a woman to spend an entire morning purchasing enough for the noonday meal. Retail trade in food is concentrated in a smaller number of key stores open from 10 to 12 and from 5 to 6 to distribute the scanty supply of goods.

## Price Rise Refused

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# The Home Forum



## "Hallowed be thy name"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE VAST MAJORITY of people, when asked, would acknowledge that they give deference and homage in some form to the name of God, but experience shows that when pressed to define more specifically what they understand God to be, they stumble and become vague and uncertain in their answers.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 111:9, 10): **"Holy and reverend is his name. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do his commandments: his praise endureth for ever."** Herein is the recognition that a reverent understanding of God and His holy name is essential to those who wish to obey Him. Throughout the ages there have been those whose understanding of God has enabled them to rise in some measure above the material sense of things to the spiritual.

It was Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose inspired writings, illumining the Bible, made it possible for one and all to obtain such an understanding of God that by its means they can solve their problems. No longer need those who name the name of God in reverence, adoration, and homage do so in the vague and uncertain way of human doctrines and hypotheses. Christian Science teaches a clear, logical, and spiritual understanding of God.

* * *

One of the outstanding features of Mrs. Eddy's revelation to this age is her use of certain synonyms for God. On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in answer to the question, **"What is God?"** she states that **"God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."** Referring to these synonymous terms, she writes: **"They refer to one absolute God. They are also intended to express the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity."** Throughout her writings, whenever these words are used to denote Deity, they are capitalized, in order to give due deference to His holy name. To the careful reader of her works they become the high light of any sentence, bringing divine illumination to its meaning. The study of these names for God and the understanding of their special characteristics and qualities are fundamental in Christian Science.

After accepting these names or synonyms as basically correct and true, one is sometimes tempted to have a favorite name for God, to the exclusion of others. For instance, whilst it is right and helpful to know that "God is love," as the Bible tells us, the correlative fact, revealed in Christian Science, that He is divine Principle, must not be neglected or lost sight of. It is essential to a proper understanding of God to be acquainted with the qualities of all the synonyms.

These are explained in the Christian Science textbook, and in Mrs. Eddy's other writings, for all to apprehend and know. The necessity and importance of this is brought out in "Miscellaneous Writings," where the author writes (p. 194): **"Divine Science is not an interpolation of the Scriptures, but is redolent with love, health, and holiness, for the whole human race. It only needs the prism of this Science to divide the rays of Truth, and bring out the entire hues of Deity, which scholastic theology has hidden."** In doing this, Christian Scientists do not divide God and His revelation into parts any more than they divide the seven primary colors of the rainbow into seven parts, for He is always thought of as one. The rainbow's colors blend and melt into each other. Although most careful to use the specific synonym to express the underlying thought she wishes to convey, Mrs. Eddy has emphasized the fact that these names for God combine as one. With this in view it is helpful to ask oneself why one specific synonym is used in a sentence rather than another. Much can be learned thereby.

* * *

A student of Christian Science was grateful for the illumination which came to him from the statement in Science and Health (p. 504), **"The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence."** He saw that to use "the prism of this Science to divide the rays of Truth, and bring out the entire hues of Deity," he would need to study the special characteristics and qualities of God indicated by the different synonyms, as Christian Science teaches, then coordinate them and see them as defining the whole.

Acknowledging and adoring "one absolute God," whose "nature, essence, and wholeness" are expressed through His synonyms, we are enabled, through Christian Science, to pray more earnestly, reverently, and accurately, **"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name"** (Matthew 6:9).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## *Evening on the Marshes*

See how the waves of dark come
like the tide, but more swiftly; and
gradually
the wind's rushing footsteps
are seen no more on the tall grass-
heads.

D. S.

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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*A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request*

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TOWER OF SALAMANCA CATHEDRAL: *A Drawing by Kenneth J. Conant*

MR. CONANT has drawn the tower of the New Cathedral of Salamanca, Spain, from the southern approach. The old church was constructed in the Romanesque style in the twelfth century. In the sixteenth century, the new Cathedral was erected beside it.

Here is an example of the Renaissance style of building as it was developed in Spain. Gothic elements persist, as architects adopt certain classical idioms of design that are combined with decorations known as Plateresque.

Kenneth J. Conant is Professor at the Harvard School of Architecture. In the course of his research in the field of medieval and Renaissance architecture, he has made many drawings emphasizing the distinguishing features of style.

D. A.

## From My Library Walls

TWO FIFTEENTH CENTURY portraits in full color hang upon my library wall. One of them is of Francis Petrarch, the other of the immortal Laura. I secured them years ago in the Laurentian Library in Florence, where the originals are treasured. The fact that these two portraits were sold together, and that I have framed them together, emphasizes the extent to which an old-time legend can perpetuate itself, even when based upon little substance or fact.

Francis Petrarch was a real personage of the fourteenth century, but there is not a scintilla of reliable evidence that Laura ever existed; yet the two names have for centuries been irrevocably associated. It is quite true that Petrarch wrote the most beautiful love lyrics in literature. It is quite true that these songs were inscribed to a certain lady, named Laura; but, in spite of all these years of research, no one has succeeded in proving that Laura represented anything beyond the idealization of womanhood in the poet's mind.

* * *

In many ways, it is unfortunate that the human appeal of these immortal love songs, throughout the centuries, should have made such a lasting impression upon posterity as to obscure Francis Petrarch's claim to a high rank among the great figures in the history of the world. He was the earliest modern scholar, the outstanding man of letters of his period, the enemy of ignorance and superstition, the counselor of princes, a leader of men, the idol of his age, and the father of humanism, which was the forerunner of the Renaissance.

Out of these many facets, showing his extraordinary importance to the world, the portrait of Petrarch brings home to me two outstanding contributions which have affected my life. First, as a lover of classical literature, and, second, as a maker of books. For, except for what Petrarch did, the original manuscripts of classical authors would have been lost to posterity, and the invention of printing either delayed in its inception, or at least much slowed in its development. This seems a far cry from lyric love songs and the mythical Laura—but the interesting facts remain.

* * *

Until Petrarch, most thinking men looked upon the world as a place in which to prepare themselves for the life beyond; they considered theology the one essential subject of thought, the saving of the soul the all-important purpose. Petrarch accepted all this, but to it he added a philosophy of his own, unique until then: that there was no reason why one should not enjoy the beauties of life along the way. To Petrarch, the beauty of life was to be found in the charm of ancient classical literature; and the classics, because of their classification as pagan literature, had lost their vogue, were being neglected and even destroyed. Every scholar of that period was more or less familiar with Virgil's Aeneid, Cicero's Orations, Horace's Satires, and a few other classical writers of lesser importance; but this was all. Copies of these works were fairly available; but Petrarch, through his deeper study of Cicero, Saint Augustine, and Quintillian, discovered references to other equally important works of which the very existence was not generally known.

Then the idea came to Petrarch that it might still be possible to locate some of these missing manuscripts, perhaps to save them from extinction. This was the thought that gave birth to the humanistic movement, as history records Petrarch's crusade. Quietly, persistently, wherever he might be, Petrarch continued to work toward the fulfillment of his vision. The study of Latin classics gradually became popular among educated people, and Petrarch impressed upon them, by word and example, the necessity of discovering and rescuing the manuscripts of classical authors before too late. His own success in locating at Verona, in 1345, a codex containing Cicero's letters to Atticus, Brutus, and Quintus, of which he himself had never heard, confirmed him in his belief that the quest, if diligently pushed forward, would accomplish results even beyond his earlier expectations.

* * *

Boccaccio was among the rapidly-growing group of intellectuals who became fired by Petrarch's vision. They ransacked the convent libraries of Italy, the monasteries of Constantinople, the abbeys of Germany, Switzerland, and France, hailing each new discovery with joy and thanksgiving. During the century which preceded the printed book, the humanists had rediscovered and reacquired most of the Greek and Latin classics.

It is for this vision, which saved the classics, that I owe Petrarch my first debt of gratitude, and my second debt rests on the fact that the saving of the manuscripts made the invention of printing inevitable. The manuscripts were saved; but without a medium that, through duplication, would extend their culture throughout the world, their value was still limited. Thus, when Gutenberg's great invention of casting movable types in metal came along, the vehicle was supplied to make permanent and to convey to the world these gems of thought; and, on the other hand, these manuscripts were already in existence to supply the printing press from the beginning with the material suited to express its great destiny.

In view of all this, I hope I am not ungallant in permitting my admiring glance to rest more frequently on the portrait of Petrarch than on that of Madonna Laura!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

## *Pueblo Potter*

My ancestors made pottery
and passed the secret on to me.
I make it, too, from sweet, moist clay
in the tribe's traditional way.
The ladles that are small and slim,
the storage pots with well-smoothed rim,
the ollas, seed bowls—tempered, glazed,
decoration neatly phrased
in polished black, in orange and brown—
Oh, finally, I take them down
to Trader John's in Santa Fé,
and then you come and gladly pay,
and take them when you go again
to Boston, to the South, to Maine.
For my bowls and jars contain
desert soil, brief August rain,
the color of a mesa's glow,
and this is why you never know
quite what it is to leave behind
my country, which you found most kind.

A. H. ROBINSON

## "SANTIFICADO SEA TU NOMBRE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA IMMENSA MAYORIA de la gente, si se les preguntara, reconocerían que rinden homenaje y deferencia en una u otra forma al nombre de Dios, pero la experiencia prueba que cuando se les obliga a definir más específicamente lo que piensan que Dios es, tropiezan y sus respuestas son vagas e inciertas.

El Salmista cantó (Salmo 111:9, 10): "Santo y temible es su nombre. El temor de Jehová es el principio de la sabiduría: de buen entendimiento son todos los que hacen sus mandamientos: su alabanza dura para siempre." Aquí está el reconocimiento de que un entendimiento reverente de Dios y de Su santo nombre es esencial para aquellos que quieren obedecerle. A través de los siglos ha habido algunos cuyo entendimiento de Dios les capacitó para elevarse en cierta medida por encima del sentido material a lo espiritual.

Fué Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, con sus escritos inspirados que iluminan la Biblia, quien hizo posible para todos el obtener un entendimiento tal de Dios, que por medio de él pueden resolver sus problemas. No es necesario por más tiempo que aquellos que invocan el nombre de Dios con reverencia, adoración y homenaje lo hagan de un modo vago e incierto según las doctrinas e hipótesis humanas. La Ciencia Cristiana imparte un entendimiento claro, lógico y espiritual de Dios.

Una de las características más notables de la revelación de Mrs. Eddy a esta época es el uso de ciertos sinónimos de Dios. En la página 465 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), en respuesta a la pregunta, "¿Que es Dios?" ella dice que "Dios es Mente, Espíritu, Alma, Principio, Vida, Verdad, Amor, incorpóreos, divinos, supremos, infinitos." Refiriéndose a estos términos sinónimos, ella dice: "Estos se refieren a un Dios absoluto. También quieren expresar la naturaleza, la esencia y la plenitud de la Deidad." A través de sus escritos, dondequiera que estas palabras se emplean para designar a la Deidad, se escriben con mayúscula para dar debida deferencia a Su santo nombre. Al lector cuidadoso de los escritos de la señora Eddy, estas palabras son como luminares en cualquiera frase, que dan iluminación divina a su significado. El estudio de estos nombres de Dios y el entendimiento de sus especiales características y cualidades, son fundamentales en la Ciencia Cristiana.

Después de aceptar estos nombres o sinónimos como básicamente correctos y verdaderos, algunas veces uno se ve tentado a adoptar un nombre favorito para Dios, con exclusión de los demás. Por ejemplo, aunque es correcto y útil saber que "Dios es amor", como nos dice la Biblia, el hecho correlativo, revelado en la Ciencia Cristiana, de que El es Principio divino, no debe descuidarse o perderse de vista. Para un correcto entendimiento de Dios es esencial enterarse de las cualidades de todos los sinónimos.

Estos se explican en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana y en los otros escritos de la señora Eddy para que todos puedan aprenderlos y conocerlos. La necesidad y la importancia de ésto se señala en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), donde la autora dice (p. 194): "La Ciencia divina no es una interpolación de las Escrituras, sino una fragancia de amor, salud, y santidad para toda la raza humana. Sólo necesita el prisma de esta Ciencia para dividir los rayos de la Verdad y producir el matiz entero de la Deidad, que la teología escolástica ha escondido." Al hacer esto los Científicos Cristianos no dividen a Dios y su revelación en partes, como no dividirían el arco iris con sus siete colores fundamentales en siete partes, pues siempre se piensa de El como uno. Los colores del arco iris se combinan y se confunden unos con otros. Aunque muy cuidadosa al usar estos sinónimos específicos para expresar el pensamiento que debajo de ellos se esconde y que ella quiere trasmitir, la señora Eddy recalca el hecho de que estos nombres de Dios se combinan en uno. Con esto en la mente, es benéfico preguntarse uno a sí mismo por qué cierto sinónimo en particular se emplea en una frase y no algún otro. Mucho se puede aprender de este modo.

Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana estaba agradecido por la iluminación que le vino al leer la declaración hecha en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 504): "Los rayos de la Verdad infinita, cuando se reunen en el foco de las ideas, traen la luz instantáneamente, mientras que mil años de doctrinas humanas, hipótesis y vagas conjeturas no emiten tal esplendor." Vió que al usar "el prisma de esta Ciencia para dividir los rayos de la Verdad y producir el matiz entero de la Deidad" él necesitaría estudiar las características y cualidades especiales de Dios que se indican en los diferentes sinónimos, como la Ciencia Cristiana enseña, y entonces coordinarlos y verlos como definiendo el todo.

Reconociendo y adorando a "un Dios absoluto" cuya "naturaleza, esencia y plenitud" expresan Sus sinónimos, somos capaces por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana de orar más sinceramente, más reverentemente y con más exactitud: "Padre nuestro, que estás en los cielos: Santificado sea tu nombre" (Mateo 6:9).

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

## The Tawny Villages of Spain

AN HOUR LATER Elisabeth and I swung out of the city in a burst of borrowed glory: our car carried license plates with the significant inscription "U. S. 1492"; on the right of the radiator flew the Stars and Stripes; on the left the flag of the Department of Commerce—a white ship on a blue ground; on the radiator cap, the crown-encrusted red and yellow banner of Spain. All this made a most impressive showing. Hidalgos riding on horseback and peasants driving small laden donkeys turned to gaze as we flew past; laborers in the fields dropped their implements; members of the *Guardia Civil*, wearing olive-drab uniforms and shiny black hats with brims turned sharply up in the back, saluted gravely; and when we came to a stop before our first *consumista*—the local customs officer, who stops each vehicle upon its entrance into a village to ascertain whether it is carrying provisions from one town to another—he gave one swift glance at our decorations, and raising his hand, cried, "Go with God!"

It was easy to feel that we were conforming with his instructions as we sped on our way. Andalucía is the most fruitful part of Spain, and the country through which we passed was beautiful with productiveness. Great burnished fields of wheat lay ripening in the sun, alternating with olive groves which stretched out in seemingly endless acres ahead of us. In many of these groves rosy *campanellas*, very like pink mallow, spread a tinted carpet of bloom, contrasting delicately with the silvery green of the branches above them. The perfume of oleander and mimosa, growing wild, pervaded the air at bend after bend in the road. . . .

In the midst of so much beauty it would be easy to overlook any other aspects of Andalucía; but no one should be so blinded by its loveliness as to disregard the tireless industry which has so developed its natural fertility. We are too apt to think of the average Spaniard as indolent—the result of impressions gained through observing the easy graciousness of the life we see in the larger cities. But leaving this behind us, we find a rural population that toils unceasingly. Plowing and reaping are done simultaneously, for the climate permits both planting and harvesting several times a year; and long lines of mules and oxen, both driven two abreast, plod patiently away from before sunrise until after sunset. . . .

On and on and on they go, these acres of wheat and olive trees; the tight little towns are so far apart that many laborers must have to travel long distances to their work, for there are few scattered farmhouses. After seeing no sign of human habitation for miles, we come suddenly to a village clinging to the top of a hill that had been concealed by the winding road, or sunk in a hidden valley. These villages are less colorful than those in Portugal; there are fewer bright tiles, fewer shades of pastel-tinted plaster, fewer flowers; for the most part the houses have white walls and roofs of soft brown; they cluster closely together, separated only by the narrowest of cobblestoned streets; and above them rise the steeples of the church and the turrets of a stronghold built of tawny stone that has turned to sepia with age. This harmony of quiet tones blends exquisitely with the quiet landscape; and no one having passed through these villages will ever again deny the existence of castles in Spain!—From "Silver Seas and Golden Cities," by FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES. (New York: Liveright.)

## There Is a Rare Fascination of the Pampas

THE PAMPAS PUT ON ONE of their most beautiful shows in early March, when the pampa grass is in bloom. Then for mile after mile the landscape is brightened by the great cream and white tassels swaying in the breeze on top of the long, slender stalks that have been sent eight to ten feet into the air from thick tussocks which themselves grow to a height of two or three feet.

There is a rare fascination about the pampas. Stretching perfectly level and unbroken to the horizon in all directions, they have a strange air of the sea, as though the sea suddenly had turned to solid earth. Flights of white-breasted gulls, of a species that has left the ocean and established itself on land, follow the plows and swoop down for worms and grubs with the characteristic motions of their marine cousins who still follow ships at sea. This illusion of the ocean is increased at sunrise and sunset when the magnificent colorings and cloud effects are fully as spectacular as any seen at sea. The illusion is even more real at night, especially on moonless nights when the cool breezes blow across the wide pampas and the big, brilliant stars shine down as though alive out of the black dome that seems just beyond reach.

By day the pampas form another world. The intimacy with the night and the earth is gone, and man again feels small and lost in space. At long intervals across the endless fields and boundless pastures, the monotonous skyline is broken by great squares of huge, shaggy eucalyptus trees and tall, stately Lombardy poplars—the alamos which gave their name to the historic Texas mission. These trees form the windbreaks that have been planted around the acres set apart as the park surrounding the palatial residence of the owner of an *estancia*. Within this park are polo fields, tennis courts, and swimming pools; both inside and outside the house are the comforts that money can buy. Outside the park, often farther than the eye can see, are the miles and miles of open pastures and cultivated fields belonging to the *estanciero*. Here and there on these fields are small clusters of three or four trees which provide a bit of shade for the grass-thatched, floorless, windowless mud hut, or *rancho*, which houses the family, the pigs, and the chickens of the *colono*, or tenant farmer.—From "Argentina," by JOHN W. WHITE (New York: Viking).

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

### *U. S. Propaganda's Blank Cartridges* ..... By Roscoe Drummond

As the Allies prepare for large-scale invasion of Europe, American foreign propaganda, in the judgment of those who know, shows signs of being pretty feeble and futile stuff.

Hitler has used psychological warfare to weaken and paralyze the peoples whose countries he was about to enslave. The United States would logically use psychological warfare to strengthen and galvanize the peoples whose countries it was about to free.

At the present time, at least, the prospect is not very promising. This may seem to be a harsh estimate, but it is an estimate made by friends, not the critics, of the Office of War Information and its overseas branch, responsible for external propaganda in all parts of the world except South America.

The fact is that Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, and Robert E. Sherwood, head of the overseas branch, are not responsible for the main difficulties which handicap American propaganda as the war goes into its decisive military stages. It is a fair assumption that they are aware of these difficulties and hope that those who have the authority will face them squarely.

There was a time, in months, a year ago, when American shortwave stations, beamed to distant battlefronts, and American propaganda pamphlets, dropped from the air to captive peoples in Axis-held territory or filtered through the underground, could offer promises of huge production and threats of huge invasion. Our promises and our threats looked to the future. They painted the shape of things which were sure to come.

**New Pattern Needed Now**

But the effectiveness of this type of propaganda has passed. We could threaten because we knew we could make good the threats. We could promise because we knew we could fulfill the promise. But one great invasion is past and the other invasions are taken for granted. They have little propaganda value. The tanks and planes and ships and guns which we have talked so much about in the past are already streaming to the fronts and there is little purpose to be served in talking much more about them.

The propaganda of psychological warfare is essentially the propaganda of promise and when one set of promises has been fulfilled, other promises—valid and vital promises—must be available if psychological warfare is to continue to help shorten the war.

The reason why American overseas propaganda looks as though it would be feeble during the next few months, when, indeed, it could do the most good, is that the Government is without sufficiently clear and assured policies to provide honest and live ammunition for the propaganda guns. Mr. Davis and Mr. Sherwood are substantially helpless to do an effective job under prevailing conditions.

Propaganda must look, not backward, but ahead. There are today two controlling factors which fatally handicap the directors of American psychological warfare from looking ahead very far or very vividly.

One factor, for which the President and the Department of State must accept the largest responsibility, is the record of all the political maneuvering, expedient dealing and dubious explaining which clouded our invasion of North Africa. The aroma of the Darlans and the Peyrautons still tinctures American assurances of the kind of administration which will befall the next nation to be freed from the Axis yoke and all the fancy explaining has not prevented a pall of disappointment from settling over democratic Europe and a mood of skepticism from being set up against American propaganda efforts.

In fact, some of the explaining to this day increases rather than dispels doubt. One recalls that the primary justification of the deal with the dubious Admiral Darlan was military necessity, the theory that it would end French resistance and reduce casualties. Subsequent events have brought into question whether any deal with Darlan was necessary, but apart from that I notice that last week Secretary Stimson suggested that it was a good thing that the Allies didn't succeed in beating Rommel to Tunis and Bizerte because the forced capitulation of the Axis has had a more powerful psychological effect all over Europe. This is an interesting and no doubt defensible argument but what becomes of the War Department's favorite thesis that its first purpose is to minimize casualties? Is this argument to be used only when it is expedient—to defend expediency? There will be those who now will begin to question more and more whether expediency is ever an ally.

**Responsibility on Congress**

Now the second factor, apart from a distressing and disappointing political record in North Africa which we cannot afford to repeat and from which we are still suffering, is one for which the Congress, and primarily the Senate, must accept the largest responsibility. Because the propaganda of psychological warfare is one of promise, the overseas branch of the OWI is precluded from dealing effectively with the issue which will give the conquered peoples the greatest incentive to risk all against the conqueror. That issue is the shape of the future peace, at least it is the assurance that the most powerful democracy in the world, after bringing peace to Europe, intends without question to continue to use its moral and physical strength to preserve that peace.

In the field of psychological warfare, the Office of War Information needs, if it is going to grasp its opportunities, soon to become the Office of Postwar Information. But so far there are too many blank cartridges in its ammunition and only the President and the Senate can put the necessary powder in its guns.

## *The Country Speaks: Tacoma, Wash.*

### *Northwestern Truck Farms Flourish Once More* ..... By Kate Archibald

Green truck gardens are again covering the rich valley lands, near here, from which Japanese farmers were evacuated a year ago. Farm Extension Agents from both King and Pierce Counties report that little, if any, of the land formerly operated by Japanese is now idle.

A year ago it was seen as a hopeless situation: Japanese farmers were leaving just at the beginning of the growing season, leaving thousands of acres idle, and at a time when food was vitally needed and farm labor scarce. A common prediction at the time was that "You'll never get the white farmer to work from sunup to sundown as the Japanese has done and with his whole family working with him."

Only a year and the adjustment has been made and in many ways that were not foreseen in May of 1942. In some cases resident Caucasian farmers have enlarged their borders and absorbed portions of Japanese holdings; in many instances Filipinos employed by Japanese have taken over their employers' farms; and a good number of farms are now being worked by newcomers from the Midwest. In at least two of the Valley high schools, Chapters of Future Farmers of America are producing food on evacuated farm land on a co-operative and educational basis.

By far the most far-reaching endeavors are those of the co-operative groups of businessmen who have absorbed many of the small truck farms and are working them in large units throughout the White River and Puyallup Valleys. The largest of these, the Farm Management Corporation, operates six such units all under a general manager and with facilities for pooling both labor and equipment. One recently-formed co-operative group has just taken over thirty-six truck gardens on the east of Lake Washington.

Ownership of former Japanese farms has changed very little. Farmers born in Japan were not allowed to own land, so that much of it was leased and today has only changed tenants. American-born Japanese who owned land are now leasing it to co-operatives or individuals.

In the transition from Japanese to Caucasian farmers, while the result is still truck farming, the pattern has changed, and if the "white farmer won't work as hard as the Jap" he employs more machinery to do the work. He is inclined, too, according to Farm Extension field workers, to plant crops that take less labor, such as cabbages, corn, and snap beans. One other marked difference seen in a trip through the Valleys is an improvement in living quarters. The Japanese farm was all garden with house and barns incidental. Under new management and despite priorities there is a sprucing up of buildings and new bunk houses are being built for workers.

Truck farming, however, still means work. A year ago there was a movement of city workers to take up evacuated farms which they expected to operate "on the side." But it did not work out and the subsistence farm idea has been dropped.

In a number of cases, farmers from Minnesota, and Kansas, and from North Dakota, who had come here to earn big money in war industries, have been glad to get back to farming and to take up where the Japanese left off. Others have been brought in from marginal farm land states by the Farm Security Administration. Although these farmers have found truck gardening and new climatic conditions quite different from Midwest farming, with the help of Farm Extension workers, they are reported as "getting along in great shape."

Another factor in making up for the loss of Japanese labor is the city worker, easily accessible from this City and from Seattle. The new co-operative groups are depending largely on this type of help, of vacationing clerical workers, housewives and young folks. That is why bunk houses are being prepared to receive the thousands of pickers needed through the berry and cherry-picking time, to be followed by the harvesting of peas and beans.

## *To Change the Subject:*

### *"That grow in the Ingram greenhouse"* ..... By Alice Myers

[With apologies to "Mother Goose"]

Hitler's the man no one will mourn,
That brandished the gun and blew the horn,
That started the conquest all forlorn,
That left the nations shaven and shorn,
That roused the country not yet torn,
That voted the law [which none doth scorn]
That drafted the men,
That left the grower,
That hired the girls,
That pick the flowers,
That grow in the Ingram greenhouse.

That is the reason, in "Mother Goose" parlance, why several housewives of our acquaintance are picking carnations in the Ingram greenhouse in Weston, Mass.

Hitler is the cause back of the reason behind so many of the unusual goings on all about us these days that we are forever being reminded of those irresistible sequences in "The House That Jack Built." Now we've got them out of our system, we can get on with the story of the greenhouse.

Mother Goose might well burst into verse were she to enter its fragrant precincts. No need to ask, "How does your garden grow?" One peek into the bunching room with its pails of pink Virginias, white Puritans, and red Cardinals would still any question.

**Matrons 'All in a Row' for Help**

But she'd find no "pretty maids all in a row." Pretty, perhaps, under the smooches of soil and sweat—but matrons, and scattered hither and yon about the place. When her eyes grew accustomed to the glare of the sun on the glass, she might distinguish one housewife cutting flowers at the far end of the greenhouse, another disbudding the plants in a near-by bed, and two or three sorting, bunching, tying in the room with the pails.

These are the girls the grower hired. With 60,000 carnation plants all sprouting apace, he was in desperate straits when the draft finally took away every man except his general manager. Because the greenhouse is located in a residential community, it is remote—in these gasolineless days—from the usual stop-gap sources of labor.

He mentioned his plight one night to a landscape architect friend who lives in the neighborhood. When the latter told his wife, she told her friends, and together they hastened to the rescue. Flowers, they figured, were good for national morale and should not be allowed to wither for want of pickers. Besides, the greenhouse, with a good deal of money invested in it, was a neighbor's enterprise.

**New Respect Awakened for Growing of Flowers**

That is the reason these women now hustle their housework and tailor their other duties to allow six or seven hours a day to garner the spicy blossoms. While farm groups and city labor committees in the State debate the potential usefulness of woman power in agriculture, this greenhouse is proving its worth in horticulture. The manager, who, were it not for "the man no one will mourn," would never have hired such unskilled workers, admits he doesn't know what he would have done without them.

Not that he flatters them. They realize they still have much to learn. In fact, they have gained a profound respect for the business of growing flowers in general and carnations in particular. Their boss, they agree, is not overstating the case when he insists that it takes at least a year to understand the business from the ground up to the mature plant. They can even appreciate the point of view of farmers and horticulturists who balk at the offer of city labor, saying it's more trouble than it's worth. After three months, they've not yet reached the good picker's average of 500 an hour or the expert buncher's 750 an hour.

Mother Goose would be pleased with these greenhouse matrons, nonetheless. They have a sense of responsibility. Little did they think, when they gaily set out on this rescue mission, that their services would be needed right up to July. They don't need to earn—indeed, are putting most of their pay into war bonds—and the outdoors now beckons, but having put their hand to the cutting knife, they mean to see the season through.

These are the girls that pick the flowers that grow in the Ingram greenhouse.

## Food Situation in Europe: Is It as Bad as Rumored?

**Germans fare best of all peoples on Continent as blockade sets problem Nazis cannot solve.**

*As delegates from 43 governments gather in Hot Springs, Va., for the United Nations Food Conference opening tomorrow, information on world food supply becomes of primary importance. Through its series on Food for Freedom, The Christian Science Monitor today approaches the heart of the problem — "Why Europe Goes Hungry."*

**Food for Freedom**
Eighteenth Article in a Series

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The actual food situation in Europe is a more controversial subject even than the true condition of morale inside Germany.

While some observers state bluntly that there is a serious undernourishment in several of the Axis-occupied countries and that it will have a profound and lasting ill effect on the coming generation, other students of the situation contend that Europe grows a sufficient food supply. Persons who hold this latter view either dismiss the frequent famine reports as exaggerations or explain local food shortages as the result of a deliberate Nazi policy to bring recalcitrant nations to heel.

Which of these views is correct? Does Europe go hungry at all? And if so, is it because of the Continent's inherent inability to produce all the food necessary for its population? Or is it because of punitive measures taken by the Germans?

**Both Factors Play Part**

The correct answer is, in all probability, that both these factors play their part, but that they are not the only causes of the famine which doubtlessly already exists in some of the occupied countries and must be expected to spread over an ever-increasing territory the longer the war lasts.

Among the less obvious causes are the rapidly progressing exhaustion of European soil through lack of phosphate fertilizers; the scarcity of rolling stock, much of which is needed for military purposes, and the depletion of agricultural labor through the requirements of the Nazi Army and war industry. Even without the blockade, the three last-mentioned factors would suffice to bring about grave food conditions in some parts of Europe.

However, the blockade does work, and it is due to it that Nazi Europe has been deprived of 11 per cent of its normal supplies. Of the 140,000,000 tons of cereals, vegetable oils, sugar, and the so-called "enjoyment" or "luxury goods" that were yearly consumed in Europe, 15,000,000 tons were imported from overseas.

The import quota of cereals amounted to 9 per cent of the total consumption—which was a relatively small percentage—but of the vegetable oils not less than 60 per cent of the consumption had to be supplied from overseas, and the enjoyment goods were entirely of non-European provenience. Loss of the overseas shipments meant, therefore, not only an 11 per cent over-all cut in the European diet, but a drastic reduction in the consumption of fats and the complete vanishing of coffee, cacao, and cacao products such as chocolate.

According to recent estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture, present food supplies of Europe are 15 per cent below the prewar level. This does not look so bad for the Nazis. However, it must not be forgotten that the decline by 4 per cent, on top of the 11 per cent deficit of the first war year, has to be charged almost exclusively to the production of wheat, rye, and meat. It is safe to assume that the reduction in these three categories goes far beyond the average difference of 4 per cent.

This conclusion is borne out by the fact that the German bread formula has undergone a drastic change in recent months. During the first three years of the war, German bread consisted of 45 per cent rye, 32 per cent wheat, 20 per cent barley, and 3 per cent potatoes. The new formula eliminates the wheat altogether and allows for a higher admixture of barley and potato flour.

The steady shrinkage of the meat supply is proved not only by the meager meat rations in Germany itself, as well as in all the occupied countries, but even more so by the frequent reports revealing a marked discrepancy between official rations and actual supply.

**Figures Deceiving**

These shortages, coming on top of the serious and prolonged deficiency in fats, milk, and eggs, make the European food situation appear much darker than it would seem to be from a mere "mathematical" point of view.

The food picture becomes more complex, and even more unfavorable, through the Nazi attempts to establish their ill-famed "New Order." These attempts have all but wrecked the intra-European trade. They led to the breakdown of the highly specialized agricultural production of countries like Norway and the Netherlands and disrupted the former skillfully balanced supply system.

With regard to the food supply, Europe can be divided into three regions at the moment.

**The only region where a reasonable balance exists between demand and supply is Germany proper.**

This balance is the result of extensive looting and large-scale employment of foreign labor on German farms.

During 1942, imports from Poland alone amounted to 250,000,000 gallons of milk, 12,000 tons of butter, 1,000,000 pigs, 1,000,000 tons of potatoes, and 86,000 tons of wheat, rye and barley.

From the Netherlands came 400,000 tons of vegetables, from Norway almost the entire output of the fisheries, apart from a sizable amount of beer, and from Denmark ample shipments of dairy products and meat.

The supply streams from France included almost one fifth of the country's wheat crop, in addition to vast deliveries of meat and wine.

From Italy came fruits and vegetables, from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania came cereals, fruits and meat. Together with the domestic production, the compulsory imports have enabled the Nazi Government to maintain a comparatively high standard of nutrition within Germany proper.

Besides, the several million German soldiers and civilians in the occupied countries enjoy "preferential" food rations.

The second region consists of countries of a predominantly agricultural character, such as Denmark, Slovakia, and Northern Yugoslavia. In spite of heavy Nazi requisitioning, the majority of the population is able to save for itself a tolerable amount of foodstuffs, though not without frequently violating pertinent Nazi decrees.

The third region is formed by partly or entirely industrial countries, such as France, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Belgium. Attached to this grouping is Norway, whose agriculture was dependent on fodder imports, and Greece, which was not sufficiently strong either in industry or in agriculture. In this group the diet of the urban part of the populations must be considered inadequate.

No other term than "famine area" can be applied to certain areas of Norway, Belgium, and Greece, and it must be expected that the consistent German method to induct more and more of their own workers into the Army and replace them by foreign labor will make the famine areas grow rapidly. For the Nazi food policy—and consequently the food situation of Europe—does not operate with the formula "amount of supplies divided through the number of population." The Nazi formula reads: "Amount of supplies divided through the number of people working in or for the Third Reich."

For obvious reasons, the Nazis primarily are interested in feeding their own people. Second in importance are the foreign workers employed in German factories and on German farms. They are halfway adequately fed not only in order to keep them fit, but also to prevent possible disturbances inside the Reich and to prevent the Germans from pitying the foreign workers. Next come those foreign industrial workers and miners who are employed in their own or in any other non-German country, whose output, however, is needed for the German war effort. And only what is left after the requirements of these three classes have been satisfied is allowed to be distributed among the remaining millions.

The Germans are not interested in feeding the intellectual classes of the conquered nations, or people in the higher-age brackets, or people whose work is not connected with the war effort, or children. All these groups are deliberately set on a near-starvation diet.

Theoretically, it might be possible to provide the roughly 250,000,000 people under Nazi domination with a diet of sufficient nutritive value, despite the blockade, and although the fats still would constitute an embarrassing problem. But an equal distribution has never been envisaged by the Nazis. Such a procedure would require an enormous additional amount of transport; it would endanger the preferential treatment of the Army, which is of prime importance; it would contradict the concept of the "master race" and it would deprive the Nazis of the opportunity to use food for their own political ends.

In the final analysis, therefore, it must be said that Europe goes hungry because the food shortage resulting from the blockade, though not fatal in itself, poses problems which the Nazis cannot solve and which, moreover, they do not want to solve. For as long as the Germans can resist militarily, they can use food as a bludgeon over Europe; and what will happen to Europe's people in the case of German defeat does not faze their calculations.

Associated Press

**At Home to United Nations Food Delegates**

**The Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va., scene of the United Nations conference on food problems beginning May 18.**

## Plenty to Eat at Food Parley

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., May 17

There is enough food here for the Food Conference.

Rationing, hotel officials said, will be no particular problem when the delegates of 43 nations assemble for the United Nations parley opening tomorrow.

Feeding 500 guests daily is routine for the Homestead Hotel. There was a full house even last February, and there probably would have been 500 ordinary guests here this week if the Government hadn't reserved the place for the exclusive use of the conference.

Facilitating the hotel's catering task is the fact that its 17,000-acre property includes productive fields and pastures, a dairy, a poultry farm, truck gardens, greenhouses and other food sources.

What the delegates and their clerical assistants—about 500 persons in all—will eat is indicated in the dinner menu for tonight.

It offers fresh seafood cocktail or half grapefruit with cherries, cream of corn soup or chicken broth with rice, and a choice of filet of lemon sole with butter, braised sweetbreads with mushrooms, broiled chopped sirloin steak barbecued, or roast baby chick, vegetables, stewed tomatoes, creamed or fried potatoes. Salad, hearts of lettuce. Dessert, blackberry pie, petits fours or peach ice cream. Coffee.

## Farm Output Rise Plan For Food Meeting

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 17 (AP)—United States delegates brought to the United Nations food conference opening here tomorrow plans for expanding domestic agricultural production to a level which would provide all citizens with a health-promoting and life-extending diet.

Those plans call for sharp increases in the production of such vitamin-rich foods as milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruits.

Prepared in conjunction with the National Resources Planning Board's program for expanding industrial activity and employment, the projected program envisions a productive output by 1954 which would provide all persons with an adequate diet as measured by the National Research Council.

Nutritionists of the Agriculture Department estimate that more than a third of all Americans have an inadequate diet, because of ignorance of food rules, a shortage of buying power, and, in some cases, an insufficient supply of vital foods.

Under the adequate-diet program worked out by these nutritionists, it is assumed that all low-income families would follow a low-cost diet plan, all average or moderate income families a moderate-cost plan, and all high-income families a liberal diet plan.

The estimated per capita supply under such a program as compared with average per capita supplies in the 1936-40 period, respectively, follows:

Fluid milk and equivalent quantities of evaporated milk or dried milk and cheese, 295 and 179 quarts; white and sweet potatoes, 157 and 149 pounds; beans, peas and nuts, 15 and 12 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 122 and 97 pounds; leafy, green and yellow vegetables, 160 and 73 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, 202 and 221 pounds; eggs, 26 and 24 dozen; meat, poultry and fish, 127 and 134 pounds; flour and other cereals, 196 and 182 pounds; butter and other fats, 67 and 56, and sugars, 75 and 59 pounds.

Decreases in the cases of meats, butter and other fats, and sugars were explained by the fact that nutritionists contend many persons, particularly in higher income levels, consumed too much of these products, from a dietetic standpoint, in the 1936-40 period.

## Reporters Barred From Hotel

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 17 (AP)—Newspapermen were barred effectively yesterday from the hotel where the International Food Conference opens today.

Military police, 200 of them, were thrown around the hotel grounds as part of the Government's decision to prevent reporters from attending all but opening and closing sessions of the two-week conference.

State Department representatives explained that newsmen could not go anywhere in the Homestead Hotel to talk with any delegate from the 43 Allied and Associated nations which accepted this Government's invitation to send representatives.

**Three Concessions**

State Department representatives, however, said newsmen could do these things:

1. Use as a press room the Casino on the rim of the hotel grounds.

2. Speak by telephone to any delegate.

3. By telephone, request any delegate to go to the Casino for a conference or an interview, if the delegate is willing.

The State Department representatives said they were trying to arrange for the reporters:

1. To use the hotel golf course and tennis courts. There, if they happened to meet face to face any of delegates, "it would be all right" if they spoke with them.

2. To go horseback riding on the grounds.

3. To attend nightly movies in the hotel. But their journey to and from the theater will be along a specified route not permitting them to meet or mingle with delegates.

**Plenary Session Tuesday**

Reporters will be admitted to plenary session of the conference tomorrow at 9 p. m., when Marvin Jones, Chairman of the United States delegation and Temporary Chairman of the Conference, welcomes delegates.

From that opening session, however, until the final session about the night of June 3—newsmen will be barred from any sessions or sectional meetings.

Delegates at the final session are expected to vote on recommendations various committee will submit at that time, according to State Department expectations.

Forty-five newsmen, including two from magazines, 11 photographers, and 5 radio correspondents have been accredited to the Conference. They are quartered in various small hotels or private homes in the neighborhood of the hotel, around which all activities of Hot Springs revolve.

**United Nations conference in Virginia to consider world's nutrition needs as a whole.**

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 17 (AP)—How to squeeze a decent living for 2,000,000,000 people out of 4,000,000,000 acres of productive land is the basic problem which representatives of 43 governments will discuss at the United Nations Food Conference opening here tomorrow.

Inasmuch as the Conference will devote itself exclusively to postwar questions, it will consider the food and clothing needs of the world as a whole—not merely of the countries now aligned against the Axis.

Agricultural experts estimate that only about 11 per cent of the total land area of the earth consists of cultivatable soil. In other words, about 4,000,000,000 acres must be made to supply the food and clothing needs of some 2,000,000,000 human beings.

Those acres already are the source of food and clothing for the present population of the earth, but of this population hundreds of millions chronically are undernourished, living on the edge of starvation, or lack sufficient clothing for a healthful life.

What the Conference plans to discuss is the prospect of making the available acres provide an adequate living for all.

**Vast Problem**

The subject is vast, embracing as it does the age-old problem of poverty and what causes it. Solution of the problem would mean a world free from want.

The Conference, however, will not attempt to draw up a detailed blueprint for feeding and clothing the postwar world. Rather, it is an exploratory session, in which agricultural and health specialists as well as key government officials will participate, and their aim will be to explore the difficulties and opportunities involved. No agreements will be signed and no government commitments made, but it is hoped that the recommendations resulting from some three weeks of study and discussion will point the way to further international collaboration toward eventual world freedom from want.

The delegates will discuss the "causes and consequences of malnutrition," the influence of prosperity or depression on consumption levels, and the possibility of attaining "reasonable national and international goals for improved consumption with sustained employment and expanded industrial activity."

They will discuss measures for improving agricultural productivity and efficiency, the problems of distribution: how to put the food in the mouths of the world's hungry; how to avoid the paradox of calamitous "surpluses" in the midst of hunger.

They will touch on such politically delicate topics as the "improvement of consumption of low-income groups."

**Clearer Understanding Hoped**

In short, they will cover a field so wide that it would be surprising if they found themselves in agreement on all points, but it is hoped that the exchange of views will bring a clearer understanding of the issues involved.

Although the sessions do not open until tomorrow, some 200 steel-helmeted soldiers already are on guard to keep intruders from the Conference grounds.

## Food Bulwark

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 17 (AP)—The United Nations Food Conference will not be starting from scratch when it convenes Tuesday to tackle the problem of freeing mankind from want of food.

Western Hemisphere countries already have laid the groundwork for a program of international collaboration designed to raise the productivity of agriculture, to increase trade and to raise living standards.

Under the leadership of the United States, the American republics have in the past few years formulated a program designed to eliminate "cutthroat" competition for world markets in commodities produced in common.

In its place is being established a program of complementary agricultural production.

Progress in promoting this program was made at the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture at Mexico City last July. On the agenda, were many of the same topics that appear on the agenda of the world conference.

Attending this Conference will be many delegates and technical experts who participated in the Mexico City parley.

Under the Western Hemisphere complementary program, Latin-American nations have taken steps to produce commodities not grown in the United States but needed by it, and to reduce the production of commodities which compete or which accumulate in surplus during normal times.

The emphasis in Latin America is thus being placed on rubber, cocoa, vegetable and animal fibers, medicinal plants, tropical fruits and vegetables, yerba, mate for tea, coconut oil and hardwoods.

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

**Today's sales (est.) 900,000**
**Previous day's sales 640,210**
**1943 volume to date 135,809,249**
**1942 volume to date 40,623,933**

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 50.1 | Prev. day | 49.9 |
| M'th ago | 48.5 | Yr. ago | 34.0 |
| '43 high | 50.9 | 1943 low | 41.7 |

| (Dollars) Stks./Divds | (100s) Sales | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp (.45e) | 4 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Addressograph (1) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Air Reduction (1a) | 7 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44⅛ | |
| Alaska Juneau | 10 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| Allegheny Corp | 35 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny pf xw | 4 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19½ | + ½ |
| Allegh pf $30ww | 19 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19½ | — ¼ |
| Allegheny pr pf | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ⅜ |
| Allegh Lud $ .35g | 13 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | |
| Allen Indust .50e | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Allied Ch&Dye (6) | 1 | 158¼ | 158¼ | 158¼ | — ¾ |
| Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| Allied Strs (.45g) | 6 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | |
| Allied St pf (5) | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | —1½ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 9 | 35⅜ | 35 | 35¼ | |
| Alpha P Com (½gg) | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Amal Leather | 7 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 3 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Am Airlines 1½se. | 7 | 70⅝ | 69½ | 70⅝ | +1⅝ |
| Am Bank Note ¾eg | 6 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Bosch (¼e) | 5 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Brake Sh ¼eg | 5 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 23 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 6 | 83¾ | 82½ | 82½ | —1 |
| Am Can pf (7) | ♦ 50 | 174¾ | 74¾ | 174¾ | + ¾ |
| Am Car&Fdy (2g) | 24 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | + ⅛ |
| Am C&Fdy pf (9g) | 4 | 73½ | 73 | 73½ | + ½ |
| Am Ch&Cable ½eg | 5 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | + ¼ |
| Am Coal (2e) | ♦ 10 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| Am Cryn Sug ¼eg | 3 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Distill | 4 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| Am Encaus Tiling | 1 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Am Export L ½eg | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| Am & For Pow | 111 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am&FP $7 1.92x | 3 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| Am & F P 2pf | 79 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 21 | — ⅜ |
| Am-Hawaii SS ½eg | 2 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Am H&L pf (3) | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Am Ice | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| Am Ice pf (1½e) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | +1 |
| Am Locomotive | 21 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16½ | |
| Am M&Fdy (.40g) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅜ |
| Am M & Met ¼eg | 6 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| Am Metal (1) | 4 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am M 6%pf 6 | ♦ 20 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | + ½ |
| Am News 1.80 | ♦240 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31 | —1 |
| Am Pow & Lt | 44 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 3 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 7 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | — ⅜ |
| Am Rad & St .30g | 43 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Roll Mill .40g | 16 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am RM pf 4½ | ♦290 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65½ | |
| Am Seating (1e) | 2 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Smelt & R (2) | 13 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¼ | — ½ |
| Am Sm&R pf 7 | ♦ 50 | 154¾ | 154¾ | 154¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Snuff Co 1.20g | 3 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ½ |
| Am Stl Fdrs (1g) | 5 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | + ¼ |
| Am Stove (.60g) | | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 1½eg | 3 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 2 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ | —1 |
| Am Sum Tob ¼eg | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 9 | 151¼ | 150½ | 151 | — ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 12 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | — ¼ |
| Am Tob B (3a) | 3 | 55¼ | 55 | 55¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | ♦ 50 | 139 | 138¾ | 138¾ | — ⅝ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½eg | 5 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Viscose (1a) | 2 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ¼ |
| Am Viscose pf (5) | 1 | 118 | 118 | 118 | — ½ |
| Am Wat Wks | 34 | 8¾ | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| Am W W 1pf (6) | 3 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| Am Woolen | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 10 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Anaconda (3½g) | 43 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| Anac W&C 1¼g | ♦150 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | — ¾ |
| Anchor H Gl .15g | 7 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| Arch-Dan-M (1g) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Armour Del pf (7) | 4 | 110 | 108¾ | 109 | —1 |
| Arm III | 56 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Armstrong Ck 1½g | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| Arnold Const (1½) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Assd Dry Gds ½eg | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 | ♦ 2 | 82 | 82 | 82 | — ¼ |
| Atch T & S F 3g | 11 | 53½ | 52⅞ | 53⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Atch T & S F pf 5 | 2 | 79¾ | 79½ | 79¾ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 2e | 5 | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| Atl G&W Ind (3e) | 4 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | |
| Atl G&WI pf 2½eg | 1 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 56¼ | +1¼ |
| Atl Refining .30g | 15 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| Atlas Pow 1½eg | ♦ 21 | 01¼ | 01¼ | 60¼ | + ¼ |
| Atlas Tack .45g | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| Aviation Corp .10g | 62 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | |
| Bald Loco ct (1e) | 30 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17¼ | |
| Balt & Ohio | 32 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ¼ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 12 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 2 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | |
| Barber Asph | 6 | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Barker Bros | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 8 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Bath Ir Wks (1g) | 7 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| Beat Cmn pf 5 | ♦ 50 | 104 | 037⅝ | 04 | + ⅛ |
| Bell Airc (2e) | 2 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| Bendix Avia ¼eg | 7 | 37⅛ | 37¼ | 37½ | + ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .30g | 14 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| Ben I Ln pr pf 2½ | 1 | 55 | 56 | 56 | + ¼ |
| Best Foods (.60) | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 21 | 63⅜ | 62¾ | 63⅛ | |
| Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | |
| Bigelow-Sanf (1g) | 4 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | + ¼ |
| Black & Dck 1.60 | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Blaw-Knox .35e | 7 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Boeing Airp 1g | 6 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| Bond Strs 1.60 | 3 | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 2 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 8 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | —1 |
| Bower R Bear ½eg | 2 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| Bridgept Br ¼eg | 3 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| Bon Ami A (4) | ♦ 10 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 10 | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| Bklyn & Q Trans | 10 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Bklyn-Man Tr | 13 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| Bruns-Balke (½gg) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Bucyrus-Erie ½eg | 5 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 | ♦ 60 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| Budd Mfg | 43 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Budd Mfg pf | ♦ 90 | 112¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | —1¾ |
| Budd Wheel (1e) | 6 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ¼ |
| Buffalo Forg .90g | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| Bullard Co ½eg | 15 | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | |
| Burlng Mills .70g | 5 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ | + ¼ |
| Burl Mills 5 pf 5 | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | + ½ |
| Burr Add M .60 | 17 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅜ |
| Bush Terminal | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Byers (AM) Co | 8 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Byron Jack ½eg | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Calif Pack 1½g | 3 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Callanhan Z-Lead | 9 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | |
| Can & Hecla ¼eg | 13 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| Campbell Wy ¼eg | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Can D G Ale .60 | 4 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| Canad Pacific | 13 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| Capital Adm A | 4 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Caro C & O (5) | ♦ 20 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — ½ |
| Carriers & Gen .20 | 4 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Case (JI) Co 7e | 1 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | + ½ |
| Caterpil Trac (2) | 2 | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| Celanese Co ½eg | 12 | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 | ♦ 10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| Celotex pr pf 7 | ♦ 20 | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| Celotex Corp ½g | 6 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Celotex pf (5) | ♦ 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| Cent Aguirre 1½g | 15 | 21⅜ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ¼ |
| Cent Found .10g | 10 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cent RR N J | 2 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| Cent Vio Sug 2½e | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| Century Rib M | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 3 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | |
| Certain-teed Prod | 12 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cer-teed 6 pf | ♦ 550 | 59¼ | 57 | 58½ | + ⅛ |
| Champ P&F pf6 | ♦ 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ⅛ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 20 | 43¼ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Ches & Ohio pf 4 | 1 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | + ½ |
| Chi & E III | 2 | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E III A .50g | 48 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Chi Gt West | 6 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| Chi Gt W pf 4½s | 42 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 6 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Chi Pn T cv pf 3 | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ½ |
| Chi R Is & Pac | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Chi RI&Pac 6 pf | 4 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | + ½ |
| Chi RI&Pac 7 pf | 16 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Childs Co | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| Chrysler Cp (1½g) | 14 | 74 | 72⅞ | 74 | + ¾ |
| City Invest | ♦120 | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | —1½ |
| Clark Equip 1½g | 1 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Clev Grnph Br ½eg | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | |
| Clev Gr B pf 5 | ♦ 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | M'y15 |
| Climax Mol 1.20g | 9 | 44¼ | 43¾ | 43½ | — ¼ |
| Cluett Peab ½eg | 7 | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Coca-Cola (3) | 1 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | |
| Coca-Cola A (3) | 30 | 64 | 64 | 64 | — ⅜ |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½ | 41 | 21⅞ | 20⅞ | 21⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Collins & Aik | 3 | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Collins & A pf 5 | ♦ 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | |
| Col & South | ♦ 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South 1st | ♦ 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| Co Fuel & Ir ½eg | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Col Broadc A 60g | 11 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Col Broadc B .60g | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Col G & El | 50 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Con G&E 6 pf 6 | 1 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ⅜ |
| Con Cigar 1½eg | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ⅛ |
| Consol Coal | 13 | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ¾ |
| Consol Edison 1.60 | 39 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edison pf 5 | 3 | 97⅝ | 97½ | 97½ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Film Ind | 7 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| Cons Film I pf ¼ek | 5 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Cons Laundries | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Oil (½) | 89 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| Consol'n Coal | 13 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14⅜ | — ¾ |
| Cons Pr pf 4½ | ♦130 | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97½ | |
| Cons Vultee ½eg | 16 | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | — ¼ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¼ | 3 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| Container Cp ½eg | 7 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Bak ½eg | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Can (½gg) | 8 | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Diam Fib ¼eg | 5 | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .15g | 18 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 8 | 34⅜ | 34 | 34 | |
| Cont Steel (¾eg) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | —1½ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 14 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | ♦ 30 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | + ¾ |
| Corn Products 2.60 | 9 | 60⅛ | 59½ | 60⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Coty Inc (.15g) | 26 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Coty Internatl | 71 | 2⅜ | 2 | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 16 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| Cream of Wh ¾eg | 3 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| Crosley Co (1½e) | 4 | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20¾ | |
| Crow Ck & S ½e | 22 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¼ | |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 14 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Crown Zel pf 5 | ♦ 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | +1¼ |
| Crucible Steel 2e | 4 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ¼ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | — ½ |
| Cuba RR pf | ♦ 30 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae | 15 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Pack | 11 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | + ⅝ |
| Cuneo Press 1½ | 5 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 22¾ | |
| Curtis Publishing | 25 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Curt P pr pf 1¾k | 16 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 32 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wr A 1½g | 7 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cutler-Ham ¼eg | 2 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Davison Chem .60e | 5 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Decca Records (1) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 4 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| Dieles-Wem-G ¾eg | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ¼ |
| Del & Hudson | 8 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | |
| Del Lack & West | 30 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| Den & R G W pf | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| Detroit Edison .60g | 8 | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| Devoe & R A 1 | ♦ 20 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Diam Match 1½ | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ½ |
| Diam T Motor ½eg | 4 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ¼ |
| Dist Corp-S h2.22 | 2 | 27⅜ | 26½ | 26½ | +1½ |
| Doehler Die C ¾eg | 7 | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29½ | |
| Dome Mines h1.20g | 4 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Douglas Airc 5e | 6 | 67½ | 67¾ | 67½ | — ¾ |
| Dresser Mfg 1½e | 24 | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | |
| du Pont de N 1g | 9 | 149¾ | 148 | 149¾ | + ⅜ |
| Durnhil Int | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| Duq Lt 1 pf 5 | ♦ 40 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | — ¼ |
| Eastern Air L | 12 | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 38⅜ | + ¼ |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 3 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 5 | 168 | 167 | 168 | +1 |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 5 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| Edison Br Strs .80 | 4 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | + ½ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 3 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| El Auto-Lite ½eg | 7 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ | |
| Elec Boat (1e) | 5 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | |
| El Power & Lt | 40 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| El Pr & Lt $6 pf | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — ⅛ |
| El Pr & Lt $7 pf | 3 | 54 | 53 | 54 | +1⅛ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 1 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 3 | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28¾ | — ⅛ |
| Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | +2½ |
| Eng Pub Service | 42 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ¼ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | ♦ 280 | 76¾ | 75½ | 76¾ | + ¼ |
| Eng $5½pf5½g | ♦200 | 78 | 77 | 78 | + ½ |
| Equit Off Bldg | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Erie RR (1e) | 27 | 16⅞ | 15½ | 16⅜ | +1 |
| Erie RR ct (1e) | 163 | 16⅜ | 15⅜ | 16 | + ⅝ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 2 | 52⅛ | 51¾ | 52¼ | + ¼ |
| Eureka V Cl ¼eg | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 1 | 9⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 7 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | + ¼ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1 | 3 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 4 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fed Lt & Tr ¼ag | 8 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Fed Lt&T pf 6 | ♦ 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 | +1 |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ½ |
| Fed Mot Tr .10g | 4 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Fed D St pf 4½ | ♦ 70 | 89¼ | 89 | 89¼ | + ¼ |
| Ferro Enamel | 2 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| Firestone T&R ¾eg | 3 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ | + ½ |
| First N Strs 2½g | 4 | 37¼ | 36 | 37 | +1½ |
| Flintkote (¼eg) | 14 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| Florence Stove ½eg | 2 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ½ |
| Follansbee Steel | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 2 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18⅛ | + ½ |
| Foster Wh pf 7 | ♦ 20 | 136 | 136 | 136 | |
| Francisco Sugar | 3 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 5 | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ | |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.40 | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅛ |
| Fruehauf pf 5 | ♦ 50 | 102 | 101 | 101 | —1 |
| Gabriel Co (.20g) | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gair (Robt) ¼e | 156 | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Gair (R) pf 1.20 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 14 | + ⅝ |
| Gar Wood Ind ¼eg | 14 | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gen Am Trans 2e | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| Gen Baking .30g | 5 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Bronze | 13 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | |
| Gen Cable | 26 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cable A | 19 | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cab pf3½gk | ♦270 | 92¾ | 89 | 92¾ | +2¾ |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 | ♦ 20 | 145 | 145 | 145 | +3¾ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 5 | 37 | 35⅝ | 36¾ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Foods .80g | 7 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ½ |
| Gen G & El A | 26 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| Gen G&El cv pf | ♦ 40 | 102 | 102 | 102 | —1 |
| Gen Mills 5pf 5 | ♦ 20 | 133 | 132½ | 132½ | |
| Gen Motors (1g) | 26 | 51¾ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | + ¼ |
| Gen Motors pf 5 | 2 | 129½ | 129½ | 129½ | + ⅝ |
| Gen O Adv .20e | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Gen Prec Eq (¼g) | 3 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 21⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Print Ink .10g | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 13 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Ry Sig ¼eg | 12 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | + ½ |
| Gen Real & Util | 6 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Gen Refract .30g | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +1 |
| Gen Shoe (½gg) | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Stl C pf 3k | ♦120 | 79½ | 78½ | 79½ | +1 |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 1 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | |
| Gen Time Inst | 7 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Gen T & Rub ¾eg | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| Gillette S Raz .45e | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros .15g | 5 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros pf | 1 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 6 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| Goebel Brew (.20) | 9 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gold & St Tel 6 | ♦ 10 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | —2¼ |
| Goodrich (BF) ¼eg | 14 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38⅝ | |
| Goodrich pf (5) | 3 | 96¼ | 96 | 96 | + ¼ |
| Goodyear T&R ¼eg | 13 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| Gotham Hos (¼e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ¼ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 32 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Granby C Min .60 | 7 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Grand Union | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Granite C Stl .35e | 4 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 4 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e | 4 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf (2e) | 17 | 31¾ | 31 | 31 | — ¼ |
| Gt West Sugar (1g) | 12 | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Green (HL) (2a) | 4 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +1½ |
| Greyhound Co (1) | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| Greyhound pf (.55) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| Grum Air En 1⅛g | 6 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Guantan Sugar | 10 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Guantan Sug pf | ♦ 1 | 142 | 141 | 141 | +1 |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 26 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| Gulf M&O pf 2½e | 4 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | —1⅜ |
| Hack Water (1½g) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ⅜ |
| Hall (WF) Print | 4 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | |
| Hanna $5 pf 5 | ♦ 70 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| Harb-Walker ½eg | 5 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | + ¼ |
| Hayes Mfg | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Hazel-Atlas G 5 | ♦ 10 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | — ⅜ |
| Heime (GW) 2½eg | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | —1 |
| Heime pf (7) | ♦ 30 | 159 | 159 | 159 | —2 |
| Hercules Powd ½g | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| Holland Furn (2) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ⅜ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 2 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Homestake Min | 5 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| Houd-Hersh A 2½g | 2 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | |
| Houd-Hersh B ¾eg | 6 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| Household Fin (4) | 2 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | + ½ |
| Houston Oil | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| Hudson B M&S ½2 | 14 | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| Hudson Motor | 6 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 29 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 14 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Ill Cent LL (4) | ♦ 10 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| Int Central pf. | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ½ |
| Intpls P&L .60g | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Indust Rayon (2) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | |
| Inger-Rand (3g) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +1 |
| Inspirat C Cop ½eg | 3 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Interchem Cp 1.60 | 6 | 30⅝ | 29½ | 30⅝ | +1⅛ |
| Intercon Rub (1e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ¼ |
| Interlake Iron ½eg | 10 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Int Harvester (2) | 14 | 66¾ | 66 | 66½ | — ½ |
| Int Harv pf (7) | ♦140 | 169½ | 168¼ | 169½ | + ⅛ |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 9 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Int Mer Marine | 3 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Int Min & Ch ½eg | 3 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | |
| Int Min & Ch pf ¾ | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +1 |
| Int Mining | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 25 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32⅝ | — ½ |
| Int Nick C pf 7 | ♦180 | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | |
| Int Paper | 17 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Int Paper pf (5) | 6 | 58 | 57½ | 57¾ | — ¼ |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 1 | 7 | 

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Acme Wire (½g) | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 600 | Aero Sup B (.50g) | 8¾ | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Ainsworth (¼g) | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 600 | Air Investors | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 1100 | Air Inv war | | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2500 | Aire Accessy (¼e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | Air-Way E9Ap.10g | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 20 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| 200 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 111 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 100 | Am Book | 31½ | 30¾ | 30½ |
| 900 | Am Capital B | ½ | ⅜ | ½ |
| 100 | Am Cen Mfg | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 500 | Am C P & L A | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 900 | Am CP&LA new | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 100 | Am Cit P&LB | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 600 | Am Cyan B | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ |
| 2500 | Am & F Pow | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 100 | AmFork & Hoe | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 100 | Am G & E | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34½ |
| 25 | Am Gen $2 pf | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 50 | Am Gen $2½ pf | 38 | 36½ | 36½ |
| 25 | Am Mfg | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 200 | Am Maracaibo | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Am Meter (¼g) | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 300 | Am Republics (.35e) | 9¼ | 9 | 9 |
| 6500 | Am Superpow | ⅞ | 1¼ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 900 | Am Superpow pf | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 100 | Apex Elec Mfg (¼g) | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 110 | Appal El Pw pf (4½) | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 10 | Ark P&L pf (7) | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 2x4 | Ero Equip (.70g) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 300 | Asso Laund | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 2900 | Atlas Corp war | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Automat Prod | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 70 | Axton-Fish A | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 100 | Babcock & Wil | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 1300 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 800 | Barium Stk Stl | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 1100 | Beech Aire (1e) | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| 300 | Bellanca Aire | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 300 | Birds Eye (1) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 800 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| 1600 | Blue Ridge | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Blue Rid cv pf (3d) | 42¾ | 42½ | 42⅝ |
| 200 | Blumenthal (8) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 700 | Bohack (HC) | 8¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 10 | Bohack (HC) 1 of (2k) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 100 | Bourjois (⅝e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2000 | Brax Tr L&P (¾g) | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ |
| 400 | Brewst Aero | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 600 | Bridgpt Mach | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 100 | Brill A | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 100 | Brill B | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 125 | Brill pf | 72¾ | 72 | 72 |
| 200 | Brown F&W (.10e) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Brown Rubber | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ |
| 100 | Bruce (E L) | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 500 | Buckeye P L (.40G) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 800 | Buf N&EP pf | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 100 | Buf N&EP 5pf | 88 | 87 | 88 |
| 3 | Bunk Hill &S (1) | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 3 | Burry Biscuit | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Cab El Prod | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 500 | Cal El Pow | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 200 | Callite Tung (.10g) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1300 | Can Marconi (.04g) | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Can City Prod (¼g) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Casrnation (1a) | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 100 | Carrier CSorp | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 500 | Catalin Am (.10e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2900 | Cen & SW Ut | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 600 | Cessna Aire (1e) | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 100 | Cherrys-Burrell (.40g) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 50 | Chi Riv & Mch (¼g) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2500 | Chief Cons Mng | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 | Childs pf | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 4800 | Cities Service | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 450 | Cit Svc pf | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 100 | Cit Svc pf B | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 10 | Cit Svc pf BB | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 200 | City&SuzHom (.60) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Clayton & Lam (¼e) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 600 | Cleve Tract (.3g) | 11½ | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Colonial Airl | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 100 | Colo Fuel & I war | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 50 | Colts P F Arm (.3g) | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 30 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 10200 | Comwith & So war | 3-32 | 1-16 | 3-32 |
| 100 | CompoSh M vtc | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 1100 | Cons Biscuit | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 200 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 50 | ConG&EBalpfB(4½) | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 10 | ConG&EBal pfC(4) | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 400 | Cons Gas Ut | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 200 | Cons Ret Strs (.5g) | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 500 | Cons Royalty (.20) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Cons Stl Corp (½g) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Cont RollStl (½g) | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ |
| 100 | Cooper-Bess (½g) | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Copper Range (½g) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 600 | Corroon & Rey | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Cosden Petro | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 1500 | Creole Pet | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21½ |
| 600 | C W Liquid | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 600 | Croft Brewing | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 100 | Crowley Milner | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 400 | Crown Drug (.05g) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 8800 | Cuban Atl Sug (2½e) | 18¼ | 18 | 18 |
| 100 | Darby Pet (¼g) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 400 | DennisonMfgA (.30g) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 400 | Derby Oil | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 400 | Det Gray Ir | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | DetMichStove (.10g) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 100 | Dobeckmun (¼g) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 80 | Driver-Har (2.40) | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 2200 | Duro-Test (.05g) | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 8800 | Eagle Pich Ld (.10g) | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1200 | East Gas & F | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ |
| 75 | East G&F 6 pf | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 25 | East G&F pr pf (4½) | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 100 | East Sta Corp | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | East Stg As pf | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 100 | East Wash MB | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 18800 | El Bond & Sh | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 100 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5) | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 300 | El P&L war | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 10 | Emerson Elec (.10g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 2700 | Equity Corp | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Esquire Inc (.20g) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 200 | Fairchild Av (1e) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 200 | Fairchild En & Air | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 100 | Falstaff Brew (.60) | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 200 | Fedders Mfg (.15e) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 25 | Fla P&L $7 pf (7) | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 100 | Ford M Can A (h1) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Ford Mot Ltd (.107e) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Frank Cou Dis (1e) | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 150 | Fuller (G A) (2e) | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 50 | Gagineau Pow pf (h5) | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 200 | Gen Alloys | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Gen Finance (.20) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 200 | Gen Firepfg | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 20 | Gen G&E pf B | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 50 | Gen Share pf (.5d) | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 50 | Georg Pow $6 pf | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 600 | Glen Ald Coal | 17¼ | 17 | 17 |
| 100 | Godchaux Sug B | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 3000 | Goldfield Con | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 133 | Gt A&P 1st pf (.25) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 250 | Gt Nor Pap (.80G) | 30½ | 30 | 30 |
| 900 | Gulf Oil | 48½ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 100 | Hammer Pap (.2g) | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 400 | Hartford Ray vtc | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | HarvardBrew (.05G) | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Hazeltine (.1G) | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1000 | Hearn D Strs | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 700 | Hecla Min (½g) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 50 | Helena Rubin (.5g) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 200 | Heyden Chem (.20g) | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ |
| 75 | Horn & Hard (1.60) | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 10 | Horn & Hard pf (6) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 200 | Humble Oil (⅝g) | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 300 | Hum-Ross P (.075g) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 200 | Hygrade Fd (.30e) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 800 | Ill Iowa Pow | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 15 | Imp Chem Ind | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 200 | Imp Oil Ltd (h½) | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 20 | Ind Svc 6pf | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| 400 | Int Cig Mch (.60g) | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 200 | Int Hyd-El pf | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 400 | Int Indust | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 200 | Int Petrol (h1) | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1900 | Nnt Util B | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 150 | Int Util pf | 18 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 400 | Int Home Eq | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 800 | Ital Superpow A | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 200 | Jacobs(F L) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Jeannette Gla | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 25 | Julian&Kokenge (.5g | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 700 | Kingston Prod (.10) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 300 | Kirby Pet (.10e) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 3000 | Kirk Lake GM (h.04) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |

**Quotations to 2:55 p. m.**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:55 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| 120 | Lack RR NJ | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 300 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 300 | LakeyRdy&M (.10e) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | Lamson Corp (.55e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 200 | Lehigh C&N (.65e) | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2200 | Leonard Oil Dev | 1¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Line Material (.5e) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 400 | Lit Bros | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Locke Stl Ch (1.20a) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 200 | Lone Star Gas (.20g) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 500 | Long Is Lig | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 1400 | Mich Bumper | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 150 | Mich Stl Tube 15G | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 700 | Michigan Sug | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 400 | MicromatRone (.20e) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 900 | MidWestCorp (.35e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 50 | Midvale (.5pG) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1000 | Mid-West Abr | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (.3e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Midw Pip&S (.3pG) | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 800 | Loudon Pack | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 50 | Long Is L pf B | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 300 | Louis L&E (.10G) | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 300 | Manati Sug war | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Mass Util Asso | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | McCord Rad B | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | McWill Dredg (¼G) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 400 | Memph N Gas (.15e) | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 150 | Monarch M T (1½g) | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 800 | Monogram Pict | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 20 | Montg Ward A (.7) | 166 | 166 | 166 |
| 100 | Mur Oh Mfg (.30g) | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 24200 | Nat Bellas Hess | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Nat Cont (.1e) | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 1300 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 700 | Nat Rub Mch (¼g) | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 100 | Nat Tun & Mines | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 400 | Navarro Oil (.20g) | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 100 | New Idea Inc (.60) | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 100 | N J Zinc (1½g) | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 200 | NYC Omnibus war | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 200 | YShipbd fdsh (1½g) | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 10 | NYStaE&G pf (5.10) | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 40 | NY Wat Svc pf | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 3800 | Niag Hud Pow | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 75 | Niag Hud 1 pf | 70 | 69¾ | 70 |
| 24000 | Niag Hud A war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Niag Hud B war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1400 | Niles-Bem-Pond (.1g) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 2500 | Nor Am Lit&Pow | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Nor Am Ut Sec | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3100 | Nor Sta Pw A | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 200 | Novadel-Ag (2) | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 200 | Ogden Corp | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 20 | Pac Lts pf (5) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 30 | Pac P&L 7% pf (7) | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ |
| 2700 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Penmroad (¼e) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 600 | Pa-Cent Airl | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 20 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 30 | Pa Wat&Pow (4) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 30 | Pepperell (10) | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 100 | Pharis T & R (.30e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 300 | Phila Co (.35g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

**Quotations to 2:40 p. m.**

**Domestic Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Am G&E 3⅜s 70 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 | Am G&E 3½s 60 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 16 | Am P&L 6s 2016 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 | Am Writ Pap 6s 61 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 5 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 65 | 64½ | 65 |
| 17 | As G&E 5s 50 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| 16 | As G&E 4½s 49 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 14 | As T&T 6½s 55 A | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 5 | Baldw L 6s 50 | 118½ | 118 | 118 |
| 10 | Birm El 4½s 68 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 1 | Can Nor P 5s 53 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | Cen St El 5s 48 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 13 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 92¼ | 91⅝ | 91⅞ |
| 1 | Cit S P & L 5½s 49 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 19 | Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 93 | 92½ | 93 |
| 33 | Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 92½ | 92 | 92¼ |
| 13 | East G & F 4s 56 A | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 10 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 8 | Fed Water S½s 54 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 | Fla P&L 5s 54 | 105¾ | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| 3 | Gatau Pow 3¾s 80 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Geo P&L 5s 78 | 98 | 97½ | 98 |
| 21 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 5 | Grand Trunk 4s 50 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 4 | Hygrade Fd 6s 49A | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5 | Hygrade F 6s 49 B | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 | Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 3 | Ill Pow & L 5½s 57 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 | Ill Pow&L 6s 53 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 | Ill Pow&L 5½s54B | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 3 | Ind Svc 5s 50 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 1 | Ind Svc 5s 63 A | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1 | Indnapls Gas 5s 52 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 1 | Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 | Int P Sec 7s 37E xc | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | Int P Sec 7s 52 F | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 4 | Int P Sec 7s 52F xc | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 4 | Int P Sec 6½s 55C | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 3 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ |
| 6 | Il Sup Pow 6s 62 A | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 2 | Milw G L 4½s 67 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | Miss P&L Co 5s 57 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 13 | Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅜ |
| 7 | N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 |
| 11 | N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 61¾ | 61½ | 61⅞ |
| 29 | N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 93¼ | 93 | 93¼ |
| 5 | N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 91⅞ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 5 | Nor Con Ut5½s48A | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 2 | Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 | Phila El P 5½s 72 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 3 | Pub Sv Colo 4s 49 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Pub Sv NJ 6s ct | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ |
| 3 | Shaw W&P 4½s67A | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 8 | So Ind Ry 4s 51 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 28 | Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 79¾ | 79½ | 79¾ |
| 44 | Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st | 79⅞ | 79½ | 79¾ |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s 51 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 11 | Stand G&E 6s 57 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 8 | Stand P&L 6s 57 | 80 | 79 | 79 |
| 4 | Tex El S 5s 60 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 4 | Tex P&L 5s 58 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 3 | Toledo Ed 3½s 68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 14 | Twin CRT 5½s 52A | 88¼ | 87¾ | 88 |
| 8 | Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 7 | Utah P&L 6s 2022A | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 16 | Utah P&L 4½s 44 | 97⅝ | 97½ | 97⅝ |
| 2 | Waldorf-Ast 5s 54 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 2 | York Rys 5s 47 st | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | Russian 6½s 1919 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ |
| 64 | Russ 5½s 1921 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 | Stinnes 6s 46 2d st | 18 | 18 | 18 |

## Commodity Futures

**Grains at Principal Markets**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.44 | 1.43⅝ | 1.43½ | 1.43⅝ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.36⅛ | 1.36⅜ | 1.36⅛ | 1.36½ | |
| Kansas City | 1.34⅜ | 1.34¼ | 1.34⅜ | 1.34 | |
| Winnipeg | .98¾ | .98¼ | .98¼ | .98¾ | |
| July Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.42¼ | 1.41⅝ | 1.42⅛ | 1.42 | |
| Minneapolis | 1.36⅜ | 1.35⅞ | 1.36⅜ | 1.36⅛ | |
| Kansas City | 1.35¼ | 1.34½ | 1.35¼ | 1.34⅞ | |
| Winnipeg | .99⅜ | .98⅝ | .98⅝ | .99½ | |
| September Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.42½ | 1.41⅞ | 1.42⅜ | 1.42⅛ | |
| Minneapolis | | 1.36⅛ | 1.36¼ | 1.36 | |
| Kansas City | 1.35⅛ | 1.35½ | 1.35⅛ | 1.35⅜ | |
| May Corn | | | | | |
| Chicago | .... | .... | .... | 1.05b | 1.05b |
| Kansas City | .... | .... | .... | 1.03b | 1.03b |
| May Oats | | | | | |
| Chicago | .82⅜ | .81⅜ | .82⅛ | .81¼ | |
| Winnipeg | .... | .... | .... | .51½ | .51½ |
| July Oats | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | .56½ | .55⅞ | .56⅜ | .56 | |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | | |
| May | .86⅝ | .86¾ | .86⅛ | .86½ | .86¼ |
| July | .88¼ | .88⅝ | .88¼ | .88¾ | .88½ |
| Sept. | .90⅜ | .90¾ | .90⅛ | .90⅜ | .90⅜ |
| Dec. | .93 | .93½ | .92⅝ | .92⅝ | .93⅛ |

**Wool**

**Grease**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .... | .... | .... | 102 0n | 102 0 |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 102.0n | 102.0 |
| Oct. | .... | .... | .... | 97.0n | 97.0 |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 96.0n | 96.0 |
| | | **Tops** | | | |
| May | 133.5 | 134.0 | 133.5 | 133.5b | 130.0 |
| July | 129.5 | 130.7 | 129.5 | 130.0b | 128.2 |
| Oct. | 126.3 | 127.5 | 126.3 | 127.0b | 126.0 |
| Dec. | 123.5 | 124.0 | 123.5 | 123.5b | 123.0 |
| March | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | .... | 119.3 |

b—Nominal. b—Bid.

**Cotton**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 19.79 | 19.88 | 19.70 | 19.82 | 19.74 |
| Oct. | 19.54 | 19.63 | 19.43 | 19.58 | 19.50 |
| Dec. | 19.41 | 19.48 | 19.29 | 19.43 | 19.38 |
| Mar. | 19.34 | 19.40 | 19.33 | 19.38 | 19.42 |
| May | 19.26 | 19.30 | 19.26 | 19.26 | 19.27 |
| Spot | 21.82. | | | | |

**Black Pepper**

Closing prices, May, July, Sept., 6.63 bid.

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

Eggs

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 42.10 | 41.90 | 42.10 | 42.25 |

No. 2 Contract

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## House Passage Of Skip-Year Plan Expected

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Speaker Samuel Rayburn (D) of Texas said today Democratic leaders will make a third and final battle against the modified Ruml plan when the House votes tomorrow on whether to accept a Senate bill embracing the skip-a-year income tax proposal.

The party leaders made their decision at a meeting with Mr. Rayburn while House Republicans simultaneously claimed sufficient strength to send the Senate version to the President's desk.

Republican Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts said he understood "at least six" House members previously opposed to the skip-a-year, pay-as-you-go bill now are ready to support the modified Ruml measure. This would be more than enough to overcome the 206 to 202 defeat suffered in the House two weeks ago.

Mr. Rayburn expressed confidence the Democrats could muster sufficient votes to send the bill to a conference for a compromise effort. The Republicans will seek to have the House accept the Senate's modified Ruml bill without a conference.

Meanwhile, some legislators speculated that Mr. Roosevelt might not veto the bill if passed, as previously indicated, because of the Treasury's desire for a 20 per cent withholding levy on wages and salaries to be applied against taxes on individual incomes as now assessed.

### Presidential Opposition

The President in the past has expressed vigorous opposition to the cancellation of a full year's taxes. If he were presented with the modified Ruml plan a veto would kill the withholding levy as well as the year's tax cancellation.

After a four months' wrangle, House Democarts defeated the skip-a-year plan, 215 to 198 and 206 to 202, and finally passed a bill by Representatives Robertson (D) of Virginia and Forand (D) of Rhode Island abating approximately 75 per cent of last year's $10,000,000,000 tax assesments, through cancelling the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax on 1942 income of all taxpayers.

The Senate last week rejected the House measure, and with a segment of Democrats joining with Republicans, passed the modified Ruml plan which abates for each taxpayer the one of the two years, 1942 or 1943, in which he had the smaller income.

Republicans report that several House members who have vigorously opposed the Ruml plan now believe that it would be impossible to compromise the Senate and House divergent views and are ready to accept the Senate bill.

### Senate Provisions

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—If your income is less this year than in 1942, how would you fare under the Senate's pay-as-you-go income tax plan?

If you're an average taxpayer, that depends on whether the decrease is a result of going into the armed forces. If it is, you'd be taken care of.

But if it's for any other reason, you stand to lose by the Senate's bill as compared with the plan passed by the House.

The Senate Finance Committee wrote in a special provision to protect the average person entering the armed forces, but for any other average individual whose income this year is smaller than 1942, its plan would mean he'd have to pay his 1942 tax liability instead of the 1943 income basis.

A man who goes into the armed forces now—before payment of his June installment—will have until six months after his discharge to pay up that installment, which would approximately cover his tax liability.

A man who goes into the armed forces after payment of his June installment will be up-to-date on his taxes—unless he had a whopping income last year—and will have no tax debt hanging over him.

The Senate wrote in a change affecting the man or woman in the services: it would exempt from taxation $1,500 of service pay over and above the regular personal exemptions. The House bill would exempt service pay up to $3,500.

The House bill would cancel taxes owed by members of the armed forces who pass on while in active service, but the Senate measure would limit such cancellation to taxes on earned net income.

## Boston Stocks

May 17

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.00a | Bos & Albany | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 30 | 29⅝ | 30 | 29¾ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 67½ | 67 | 67½ | 66⅝ |
| .80a | Bos Her-Tra | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18¼ |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| ... | Bos & Me A pf | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 |
| ... | Bos & Me st A pf | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¼ |
| ... | Bos & Me st 1pf | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6½ |
| ... | Bos & Me st 2pf | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| ... | Bos & Prov | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| .50a | Copper Range | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1.50a | East G&P pf | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 33⅞ |
| 4.50 | East G&P pr pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | 55½ |
| | East Mass St pf | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | ... |
| 1.50a | EasMSR 1st pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 106¼ |
| | Ea Mass SRpfB | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36½ |
| | East Mass A | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 11⅞ |
| .25a | Eastern SS | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| | Hath Bak B | 1 | 1 | 1 | 90c |
| .55d | Lamson | 4½ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| ... | Maine Cent | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| | Maine Cent pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| | Mass Util As | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 1.50a | NE Tel&Tel | 108 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 107 |
| | North Butte | 72c | 72c | 72c | 70c |
| 3.00 | Un Tw Drill | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | 31½ |
| | Unit Gas Co | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 48 |
| 2.50 | Unit Shoe M | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70 |
| .. | Utah M&T | 38c | 38c | 38c | 40c |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

### Puget Sound Pulp Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. reported net profit of $110,347, or 29 cents a common share, in the 1943 first quarter, against $237,522, or 65 cents a share, in the like period last year.

## Top Economic Experts Battle Over Deficit Spending Theory

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Two mastodons of rival economic schools are engaged in a terrific struggle over the place of public debt in the postwar world.

Each antagonist believes that the struggle is perhaps "the most crucial issue now before the nation," but after that they part company.

The probability is that the issue is just as crucial as the rival leaders say it is, but so far the public has viewed the whole affair with a bored "ho-hum."

On one side of the ring is Dr. Harold G. Moulton, director of the Brookings Institution, which, under his leadership, has become an outstanding conservative orthdox economic voice in the United States.

### Battle of Giants

On the other side is a group, stemming from the philosophy of John Maynard Keynes, now Lord Keynes, of Britain, and voiced primarily in the United States by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard.

Both of these antagonists is at the top of his profession. Their pedagogical pedigrees run through "Who's Who" with a list of outstanding posts and publications. Dr. Moulton was director of the Institute of Economics in Washington from 1922 to 1928, and has been director of the Brookings Institution since its origin in 1928. Dr. Hansen is just as impressive. He is a past vice-president

*Stories You Can Read for Yourself*

# For Children

*Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest*

*A Monday Page*

## Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

### Chapter Three

And now, what busy days in the little white house away up-along Apple Market Street—busy, and exciting, too.

Judy Jo had little thought while she was watching Susan get ready to go away, that she herself would be going, and so soon! To be sure, Susan was staying for a whole month, and away down in Philadelphia, while Judy Jo was to be gone but five days, and only as far as Boston; but five days in Boston without either Mother or Father, well, that was something! Oh, would Tuesday never come!

Mother washed and ironed Judy Jo's three prettiest summer dresses oh, so carefully; the pink and white checked gingham, the blue dotted Swiss, and for very best, the flowered organdie.

"But they were perfectly clean, before!" protested Judy Jo.

"They were, almost," said Mother, "but you must have everything absolutely fresh to start off with."

"Why?" asked Judy Jo.

"Now, you know, it wouldn't be nice not to," said Mother, in her most New England-y voice. "Don't be silly, Judy Jo!"

Mother was taking Judy Jo's last summer's straw hat from its box. "You'll need a new elastic—oh, Judy Jo, I do wish you wouldn't chew them so! And the ribbon is faded," she added. "We'll have to go down to Miss Dowd's and get a new one, and a new elastic, too."

Oh, good! Judy Jo loved to go down to the little millinery shop in Miss Dowd's front parlor. There, all about, on tables, and on the mantelpiece were hats and bonnets on little stands something like heads, only with no faces at all. Judy Joe always longed to draw eyes, noses and mouths on those smooth heads!

"You'll want streamers, won't you, Mrs. Whittlecomb?" asked Miss Dowd. "They are very stylish for little girls, this year."

Mother said of course, if streamers were stylish, streamers they must have. Goody!

Judy Jo watched intently while Miss Dowd took off the old ribbon, brushed up the hat, and then put on, with such dash, the wide blue ribbon band and beautiful streamers. Oh, how much prettier the hat looked than it had before!

"Now try it on," said Miss Dowd. The new elastic snapped sharply under Judy Jo's round chin. Miss Dowd gave her a hand-glass so she could see the streamers in the mirror. They certainly did look very stylish!

There were ever so many more things to be done before Judy Jo was ready to go—the best blue coat to be brushed oh, so carefully, the best ankle-ties to be shined, fresh handkerchiefs all tucked in a little satin handkerchief case—oh, lots of things! And everything packed smoothly in the little grip.

After church, on Sunday, Mrs. Cap'n Appleby came bustling up to them.

"Judy Jo," she said, "Sister Lu asked me to tell you she'd meet you at the depot in time for the eleven-five, Tuesday morning. My, aren't you gettin' real grown up, goin' visiting in Boston!"

"Yes'm," Judy Jo beamed with delight and pride.

"We'll be there in plenty of time," added Mother.

**On the Eleven-Five**

Sure enough, when Mother and Judy Jo reached the little depot, just as the church clock struck eleven, there were Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Cap'n Appleby waiting for them. Judy Jo curtseyed politely—but oh, she was so excited! Traveling was thrilling business!

And there was the train! Now that it was time to leave Mother, she had such a queer feeling inside—just when she was getting her wish, too. She was really going on the cars at last! Mother gave her a big hug, and two kisses. Oh, if only Mother were going, too!

"I'll take good care of your little girl," smiled Mrs. Brooks.

"I'm sure you will," agreed Mother.

The train stopped, and all was hurry. Judy Jo looked out the window as the train started to move, and waved to Mother—such a lump in her throat!

Mrs. Brooks saw the anxious little look, so bustled about, putting their coats and bags in the rack over their heads. Judy Jo helped. The landscape went whizzing by at what seemed to Judy Jo the most amazing speed.

It was going to be great fun, after all.

Judy Jo held Phronsie Pepper up so she could see out the window, too. And there was so much to see! Ocean, ships, woods, fields and then a village, where the train stopped at a little depot something like the one at Duck Light Cove, and more people got on.

Then ocean again, woods, more villages, more stops.

After a while Mrs. Brooks said, "How about dinner, Puss?"

"On the train?" Oh, she was going to have dinner on the cars, just as Susan had!

Mrs. Brooks smiled, and said yes, they would go through to the diner. They went down the narrow swaying aisle, holding on to the handles of the seats to keep from falling. Judy Jo could use only one hand, as the other held Phronsie Pepper tightly.

On they went, out across a swaying platform, where a pleasant man in a blue uniform with ever so many brass buttons, helped them along, into the next car. What a thrill! A dining room with little tables by the windows!

A jolly brown-faced waiter pulled back chairs for them, and showed all his white teeth in a beaming smile. "Li'l Missy's doll-baby sit here?" he asked, and propped Phronsie Pepper on the table against the wall.

Oh, what good things to eat! Judy Jo had a lamb chop in a little frilled white paper petticoat, and a raspberry tart all crinkled around the edge! But how hard to drink her milk! Flop! the train would give a jerk, then flop! would go the milk again. It was great fun, though!

Then, only a few minutes after they were back in their seats, Judy Jo was sure they must be nearing Boston. All about were rows of tracks, with trains shunting noisily back and forth, and beyond, busy streets, and oh, so many brick buildings.

"Is this Boston?" she asked.

"In a minute or two," said Mrs. Brooks. "Look, Judy Jo, over there, at your left! That's Bunker Hill Monument!"

Oh, my! Judy Jo knew all about that, from her history lessons. It seemed to come nearer and nearer, then disappeared entirely, somewhere!

The conductor stuck his head in the door at the end of the car and called, "Boston! Boston!"

**Boston Bustle**

Then all was bustle again—they gathered up their bags and wraps, and followed the crowd off the train to the dingy, smoky platform.

"Now for the trolley!" said Mrs. Brooks. She held tightly to Judy Jo's hand—Phronsie Pepper had to be tucked under her other arm. Oh, such a noise! Big wagons, drawn by enormous horses went rattling by; newsboys shouted; people crowded past them.

"Why is everyone in such a hurry?" asked Judy Jo. "People don't hurry like this at Duck Light Cove."

"No, they don't," laughed Mrs. Brooks, "and a good thing, too. Oh, here's our car!"

Clop-clop! rattle-rattle! they went, through the narrow dingy streets.

"Boston is quite dirty, isn't it?" said Judy Jo.

Mrs. Brooks laughed again.

"Yes, it is, down here," she agreed, "but you'll like it better, uptown."

Sure enough—soon the streets began to look a little less dingy and a little less narrow. Then it was time to get off.

They walked across a stretch of park, shaded by big elm trees.

**Across the Common**

"This is the Common," said Mrs. Brooks, "and see, up there is the State House."

There it was, its great gilt dome shining in the bright sunlight.

"My father brought me to see it, once," said Judy Jo, "and we went to see the Old State House, too, with the funny animals on the roof."

"Yes, the lion and the unicorn," said Mrs. Brooks. "They have been there ever since this was a British Colony."

On they went across the Common, then up a steep, tree-lined street, and stopped at the door of a little ivy-covered house, Mrs. Brooks knocked with the shiny brass knocker (an eagle, with outspread wings, but no shinier than Grandmother's), and a pretty young woman in a black dress with a frilly white cap and apron opened the door. Oh, no one at Duck Light Cove had a maid like that! Mother, like nearly everyone there, had "Jennie-by-the-hour" to wash and clean, and only Mrs. Judge Baxter and Great-Aunt Mehitable had a "hired-girl" who lived with them to help with the housework.

"Mary," said Mrs. Brooks, "this is our little Judy Jo. Is my mother in the parlor? And will you take our bags upstairs?"

**A Cozy Room**

"Yes, ma'am," said Mary. She gave Judy Jo a friendly smile.

"Come dear," Mrs. Brooks led Judy Jo into a cozy little room. There, by the window sat the dearest little old lady. Mrs. Brooks gave her a hug and kiss and said, "Mother, here is our little Judy Jo!"

Judy Jo curtseyed politely, but that didn't suit old Mrs. Appleby at all. She held out both frail arms and drew Judy Jo close.

"So this is our little Good Samaritan!" she said, "and the little Judy Jo I've so often heard my son and his wife speak of!"

Judy Jo could only blush and smile. It seemed so strange to her that this frail little lady could be the mother of big burly Cap'n Appleby.

"Now let's go upstairs," suggested Mrs. Brooks, "and take off our hats. Then we will have tea in the garden."

Oh my! Judy Jo didn't know people had gardens in Boston! Where could they be? The houses were all right together, in a row. How could there be a garden! Judy Jo simply couldn't imagine! Well, she'd soon know!

(To be continued next Monday.)

### The Story Starts Here

Judy Jo had been invited to stay in Boston with Mrs. Brooks, whom she had helped one day in a rain storm. Mrs. Brooks had come to Duck Light Cove to visit her brother, Cap'n Appleby, who happened to be away. Her umbrella had blown inside out; Judy Jo had picked up her package and taken her home with her to dry out, and Mrs. Brooks had spent a happy afternoon with Judy Jo and her mother.

"Streamers are very stylish for little girls this year," said Miss Dowd

## *Spring Fashions*

The maple insists on wearing
Black gloves, fringed with red,
While the magnolia has selected
Silver-tipped mittens instead.
But the chestnut tree, according
To his special whim,
Has pulled on sticky gauntlets,
So I can't shake hands with him.

HILDA CONKLING

## A Strange Thing Happens

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

At the edge of a pond, in a hollow among the hills, something very strange was taking place one fine spring morning. A small odd-looking creature, with a thick, clumsy body all covered with mud, had just crawled out of the water and was slowly climbing the stem of a tall weed.

It was the first time this odd-looking creature had ever seen what the world looked like above the surface of the water, for it had spent all its life down at the muddy bottom of the pond, where it had been hatched from a tiny egg, the summer before.

The strange new world, in which it now found itself, seemed a very exciting place. Bees were buzzing, gnats and midges performed their endless dance round and round the tall weed, and grasshoppers were singing everywhere, filling the air with their shrill music.

But the little newcomer paid no attention to these things. It went right on climbing, higher and higher up the weed, until it had almost reached the top. Then, taking a firm hold on the stem with its six slender legs, it remained very still while it rested and waited for the wonderful thing it knew was going to happen to it when the time came.

It did not have long to wait; though to the impatient little creature it seemed a good while, for it felt very uncomfortable. Its skin had grown as hard and brittle as a shell, and kept getting tighter and tighter every minute. At last, it grew so tight that it split straight down the back.

And now, very slowly and carefully, there crept out of this shell a small bedraggled body, so limp that it could only cling weakly to the weed without moving at all.

As the day drew on, and the warmth of the sun grew stronger, the creature on the weed began to stir ever so slightly. Slowly, it moved its six slim legs. Then, little by little, it unfolded two pairs of handsome wings, mottled with spots of brown and white, and as fine and gauzy as a spider's web.

Its long trim body, slender as a twig, its two enormous eyes, and most of all its beautiful wings, made it look like an entirely different creature from the one which earlier had crept up out of the water of the pond.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

And it was different. For the odd-looking little creature that had been hatched at the bottom of the pond, was small and ugly and clumsy, and had no wings. It was a dragon fly nymph. But now a full-grown dragon-fly, most graceful of all the insects, was clinging to the weed, drying himself in the sun.

Watch for a story about trees on the page For Children on June 7.)

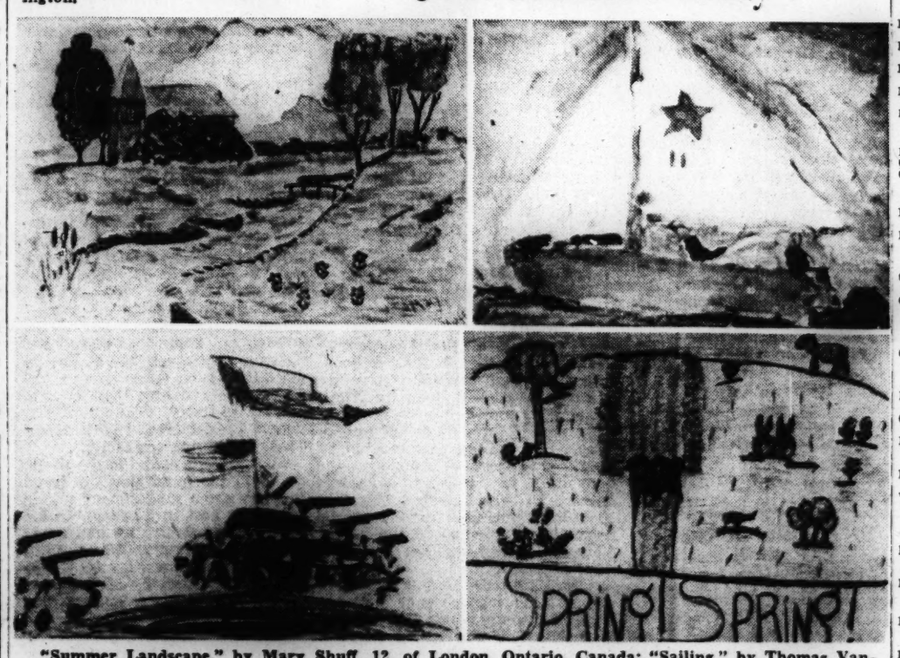
## *Dutchman's-Breeches*

Someone did a washing—
wonder when and how:
lines and lines of Dutchman's-breeches
in the woodland now.
Someone washed all weekend,
hung the wash about:
wonder who can ever wear
all those breeches out.

AILEEN FISHER

"Raggedy Ann," by Barbara Lee Fields, 6, of Seattle, Washington.

## Jack Horner's Party



"Summer Landscape," by Mary Shuff, 12, of London, Ontario, Canada; "Sailing," by Thomas Van-Vechten, 8, of Silver Spring, Maryland; "Tanks for General MacArthur," by Dickie Vincent, 6, of West Los Angeles, Calif.; "Spring Pattern," by Mildred Clark, 12, of Lewiston, Maine.

## These Were at the Party, Too

The following girls and boys also sent in very nice stories:

Linda Jo Levitt, 6, Baltimore, Md.; Don Masner, 8, Ocean Park, Calif., Thomas Howes, 8, Weymouth, Mass.; Loretta Ann Meyer, 8, Pomona, Calif.; Mary Carolyn Palmer, 8, Kent, Ohio; Judy Parkins, 8, Rosedale, Murrurundi, New South Wales; Alan Shadgett, 9, Athens, Ga.; John Hoare, 9, West Midland, West Australia; Laura Topalian, 10, Arlington, Mass.; Ishbel McGill Keefer, Brookline, Mass.; William F. Pickard, 10, Dedham, Mass.; Marcia Hunter, New York, N. Y.; Janet Blom, 11, Ames, Iowa; Ronda Mae Lapidus, 11, Medford, Mass.

The following boys and girls also sent in nice drawings:

Charles Hathaway Briggs, 4, Wollaston, Mass.; Richard S. Forward, 5, San Diego, Calif.; Paula Loomis Margolf, 5, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Kahl, 6, Great Falls, Mont.; Gail B. Finley, 6, Rochester, N. Y.; Diane Woodward, 6, Tulsa, Okla.; Cleo Leavitt, 6, Ipswich, Mass.; Margaret Preiss, 6, W. Caldwell, N. J.; Stuart Foster, 6, Avondale, Ariz.; Barbara Rondle, 6, Auburn, Maine; Glenda Gay Watkins, 6, Guthrie, Okla.; Alfred E. Everest, 7, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Jimmy Donnell, III, 7, San Antonio, Texas; John Steers, 8, Bethlehem, Pa.; Carol Angevine, 8, Lafayette, Colo.; George Arthur Murray Caldwell, 8, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Curtis Sorrells, 9, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank Ingraham, 9, Dedham, Mass.; Sharon Hunter, 10, Whiting, Ind.; Betty Brown, 10, Lewiston, Maine; Louise Freeman, 10, Winchester, Mass.; Eleanor Raeuber, 12, Tulsa, Okla.

## Drastic Shake-Up of OPA Urged by House Naval Group

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — Contending "this is the time for doing jobs, not holding them," a House Naval Subcommittee today recommended a drastic shake-up of OPA personnel and revision of that agency's methods of allotting and rationing food in critical war production centers.

Saying that responsibility for bringing relief to war-congested areas "rests squarely with the Federal Government," the subcommittee said production of war materials would fall behind if war agencies did not co-ordinate their activities to bring relief to these sections.

In its report, which dealt particularly with congested conditions in the San Francisco Bay area, the subcommittee attributed to Federal war agencies an "utter lack of co-ordination" and asserted there was a "dangerous lack" of qualified personnel in Washington to deal with such problems.

Urging greater decentralization of authority in war agencies, the report said local and regional representatives, anxious to do a good job, were hampered by "conflicting and over-lapping directives" from Washington.

"In far too many instances the plans and recommendations which . . . local and regional authorities have formulated for the purpose of meeting . . . problems have been ignored and put aside, without even an attempt on the part of Washington to provide a substitute," it said.

"The longer the subcommittee spent in interviewing Government workers in the field the more convinced we became that there is a definite and dangerous lack of qualified, experienced and capable administrative personnel in Washington to deal with the problems.

"The war effort is bound to be impaired until red tape and confusion is eliminated."

Recommending for the San Francisco area appointment by the President of an over-all director to co-ordinate federal activities there, the subcommittee said greater demands on West Coast centers must be anticipated as the war in the Pacific becomes more acute.

The subcommittee also recommended for San Francisco a 10 o'clock curfew for children under 16; freezing by the War Manpower Commission of persons employed in "protective municipal facilities" and no further induction of such personnel until a survey of minimum manpower requirements for essential public services has been made.

## Roosevelt: War Not Yet Won

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt told civilian defense volunteers May 15 that "we have not yet won this war and we must not withhold any human effort in fighting it."

The President sent a letter to James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, in connection with the second anniversary of the organization in which he said in part:

"I cannot allow the second anniversary of the creation of the Office of Civilian Defense to pass without expressing my appreciation of the good work accomplished. The problem has been twofold; to protect our people against enemy attack from without and economic and social dislocation from within.

"I know that millions of our own citizens and friendly aliens have volunteered their time, energies, services, and even their lives in the performance of their duties as members of the United States Citizens' Defense Corps and the United States Citizens' Service Corps, and have contributed to all of our other war programs which require the utmost in civilian participation and co-operation."

Mr. Landis, in his reply, said that 12,000,000 men and women, working under 14,000 local defense councils, are "ready for any task the war may demand."

## Atlantic Crossing Now 12-Hour Job

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Giant 42-ton Boeing Clippers carry on today in war paint the job they began four years ago this month—the job of reducing the wide Atlantic to a 12-hour ferry hop.

On May 20, 1939, the first of a fleet of the Pan American Airways giants took off from New York, and made history with the flight that marked the opening of regularly scheduled air transport service across the North Atlantic.

Reviewing its activities today Pan American Airways said Clippers have flown the transoceanic route 1,400 times; carried more than 44,000 passengers, 2,500,000 pounds of mail, 3,000,000 pounds of express, and have logged more than 6,862,000 miles in the air over the Atlantic.

## *Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science*

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**England**

**London**

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 3:15 p. m., June 26.

**Yorkshire**

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 3 p. m., June 27.

**United States**

**California**

Arcata: Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m., May 23.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, Forest and Bryant Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.
Poway: Church Edifice, Midland Road, 3 p. m., May 23.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 25.

**Colorado**

Gunnison: Webster Hall, 8 p. m., May 27.

**Florida**

Leesburg: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
New Smyrna: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 23.

**Illinois**

Carterville: Masonic Hall, East Illinois Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., May 25.
Elgin: First Universalist Church, 263 Du-Page Street, 8 p. m., May 27.
Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.
La Grange: Church Auditorium, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., May 28.
Murphysboro: Church Edifice, 1819 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 27.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 23.

**Indiana**

Bedford: Greystone Hotel, 8 p.m., May 27.
Columbia City: City Hall, 8 p.m., May 25.
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p.m., May 28.

**Iowa**

Belle Plaine: Church Edifice, 3 p.m., May 23.
Fort Madison: Church Edifice, East and Seventh Streets, 8 p. m., May 25.

**Kansas**

Garnett: Church Edifice, Third and Oak Streets, 8 p.m., May 25.
Overland Park: Auditorium, Overland Park Grade School, Kansas Highway Number 58, at Robinson Street, 3:30 p.m., May 23.

**Maryland**

Chevy Chase: Leland Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p.m., May 25.

**Massachusetts**

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School Auditorium, Ellis Square, 8 p.m., May 28.
Chelsea: Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, 8 p.m., May 27.
Fairhaven (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p.m., May 23.
Fall River: Women's Club Auditorium, Walnut Street, 8 p.m., May 24.
Worcester (First Church): Tuckerman Hall, Worcester Women's Club Building, 10 Tuckerman Street, 8 p.m., May 28.

**Michigan**

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p.m., May 28.
Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 3:30 p.m., May 23.

**Minnesota**

Duluth (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p.m., May 24.
Lake City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p.m., May 27.
St. Paul (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ohio and Baker Streets, 8 p.m., May 28.
Virginia: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p.m., May 25.
White Bear Lake: White Bear High School Auditorium, 3:30 p.m., May 23.
Willmar: Church Edifice, 8 p.m., May 25.

**Missouri**

Brookfield: Brookfield High School Auditorium, 3 p.m., May 23.
Hannibal: Court House, Broadway, 3 p.m., May 23.
Kansas City (auspices Society, Colored): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p.m., May 24.
Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 8 p.m., May 24.

**New Jersey**

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, Sunset Avenue, 3:15 p.m., May 23.
Long Branch: Broadway School, 3:00 p.m., May 23.
Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p.m., May 25.

**New Mexico**

Santa Fe: Library Building, 8 p.m., May 29.

**New York**

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 50 Guy Park Avenue, 3:30 p.m., May 23.
Cortland: Community Hall, Central High School, 8:15 p.m., May 28.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 24.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 24. Radiocast Station WGBB, Freeport, 1240 kilocycles.
New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 25.
Nyack: Liberty Street School, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
Oneida: Auditorium, Oneida High School, 456 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Oswego: Robinson Auditorium, Oswego High School, West First and Mohawk Streets, 8 p. m., May 27.
Seaford (auspices First Church Massapequa): Seaford Avenue School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 25.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 149-39 Eleventh Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

**North Dakota**

Devils Lake: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 23.

**Ohio**

Akron (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School, West Fourth and Bowman Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 23.
Warren: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Vine Avenue, N. E., 8:15 p. m., May 25.

**Pennsylvania**

Erie: Church Auditorium, 618 Sassafras Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
West Chester: Warner Theater, 122 North High Street, 3:15 p. m., May 23.

**Vermont**

Burlington: City Hall Auditorium, Church Street, 8 p. m., May 25.

**Wisconsin**

Manitowac: Washington Junior High School, Twenty-first and Division Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Milwaukee (joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 23.
Neenah: High School Auditorium, Elm and Division Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 25.
West Bend: Gymnasium, McLane School, 3 p. m., May 23.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**Eastern States**

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 23; June 27, July 25.

**New York**

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 6, 20, July 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 20.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 6, July 4.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on May 30; June 13, 27; July 11, 25.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on June 20; July 18.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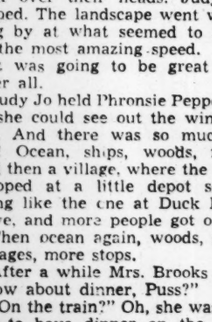
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# Braves Talk of Majors; Culberson Aids Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The talk of the major leagues was not the Dodgers, nor the Cardinals, nor the Yankees today, but our own Braves. Entrenched in a second-place tie with St. Louis in the National League and on the crest of a four-game winning streak, the locals at the moment are the hottest ball club on either side of the Mississippi.

Having taken four of their five home starts against the West, including three straight from the Reds, the Braves today took it easy as they waited for tomorrow's opening with Frankie Frisch's Pittsburgh Pirates. Frisch also plays a double-header at Allston on Wednesday and a single on Thursday, which almost keeps him here long enough to be a taxpayer.

**Close to Top**

However, even if the weather is right, Frisch will not enjoy it here. He can expect a hot reception, and if he looks at the standing, he already knows it. By sweeping their Cincinnati series over the week end, the Braves moved to a spot just three games back of the leading Dodgers in the pennant race, solidifying the belief that this is going to be Casey Stengel's best club in the Hub.

Boston has rarely seen a better looking ball club than the Braves were in beating the Reds yesterday, 3-1 and 6-1. The Braves hustled every minute, fielded sensationally at times, hit in the clutches, and showed Bill McKechnie first division pitching. All of which prompted the following remark from the Cincy manager as he slowly walked, head down, through the tunnel to the clubhouse after the twin bill: "I don't like coming here any more."

Outstanding of late, aside from the pitching, has been the new Braves' infield. Forced to bench the erratic Joe Burns, the Kelly-Coleman managerial team shuffled their men around and came up with what probably is the best defensive inner four in the league.

**Pony Infield**

This new "Pony infield" has Eddie Joost at third base, Connie Ryan at second, Johnny McCarthy at first, and Whitey Wietelmann at short. Although not much at bat, this quartet is breaking up opposing rallies constantly with sparkling plays of all descriptions. McCarthy seems able to get his man while running, sitting down or just plain standing still. Joost is great at third; in fact, may have found his permanent spot. Young Ryan handled everything flawlessly against the Reds. There is no letup in Wietelmann's brilliance.

Thus, while the rest of the league, from past experience, waits for the Braves to collapse, they roll merrily along, winning friends and influencing critics, and looking more like a solid first division ball club daily.

The Red Sox early today were last in the American League, but new hope sprung up with the arrival in the Chicago series of Leon "Eli" Culberson. The rookie played center field in the second half of Sunday's twin bill, produced a double and single, and patroled the important center pasture more like a big leaguer than any of Joe Cronin's outfielders had previously this spring.

The Sox today were in Cleveland for the first of four games. Tomorrow's will be played under lights at Cleveland Stadium. They will be home again a week from Wednesday.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . The Braves crashed the suspicion that southpaws could stop their attack . . . In the Cincy series they beat Vander Meer and Shoun . . . One of the hottest hitters in the A. L. at present is Tony Lupien of the Red Sox . . . "Lup" has moved at a .500 pace in the most recent three games and has a hitting streak of six contests . . . Sunday's nightcap at Chicago marked the debut as a starting pitcher of Louis Lucier, the little right-hander from Woonsocket R. I. . . . Along with beating the White Sox, the boy got a couple of hits and scored two runs . . . Looks as though he has made a regular job for himself . . . Some "mosts" with the Braves: Hits, McCarthy, 24; runs, Ross, 11; homers, Ross, 2; runs batted in, Workman, 10 . . . For Red Sox: Hits, Doerr, 25; runs, Lake, 10; homers, Doerr, 1; runs batted in, Doerr, 12.

### American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 14 | 8 | .636 |
| Cleveland | 13 | 9 | .591 |
| Washington | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 9 | .500 |
| Detroit | 10 | 11 | .476 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 14 | .440 |
| Chicago | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Boston | 8 | 14 | .364 |

**Results May 16**

**Chicago 4, Boston 2.**
**Boston 4, Chicago 2.**
**New York 7, St. Louis 3.**
**St Louis 4, New York 3. (10 inns.)**
**Washington 7, Detroit 1.**
**Washington 10, Detroit 6.**
**Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3.**
**Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.**

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 16 | 7 | .696 |
| Boston | 11 | 8 | .579 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 8 | .579 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| New York | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 11 | .450 |
| Chicago | 7 | 15 | .318 |

**Results May 16**

**Boston 3, Cincinnati 1.**
**Boston 6, Cincinnati 1.**
**Brooklyn 4, Chicago 0.**
**Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.**
**St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3. (11 inns.)**
**Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.**
**New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.**
**Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.**

# Wolverines Win Big Ten Track Title

EVANSTON, Ill., May 16 (AP)—Michigan's return to its old place as the Big Ten's outdoor track champion came as no surprise to the Western Conference until they started figuring up the things the Wolverines hadn't done!

They didn't win a first place. They won only seven second places, but they won the meet, 53¾ points worth, to Illinois' 47¼.

It was a perfect example of spreadout power achieving its goal by hacking away, a point here, a point there, accounting for 16 scoring places anywhere from second to fourth. And the fact that too many teams were fighting for the first places Michigan couldn't attain helped the Wolverines, too.

**Dupre Wins Three**

Illinois men won the mile, 440, 880, and mile relay.

Ohio State's Dallas Dupre won the two sprints and the broad jump.

Chicago's Charley Hlad, ex-Michigan Normal ace, took both hurdles.

Minnesota grabbed the shot, two-mile, discus, and vault crowns.

There was a three-way tie for the high-jump title.

And meanwhile Michigan was getting a lot of little points that added up to a large total.

Ross Hume, Bob Ufer, and Len Alkon each placed in two events to pace the Wolverine effort. But their other mates were busy, too.

They'll remember this meet because of Michigan's double sweep this year of the indoor and outdoor honors, and because it was the 19th time the Wolverines have been outdoor champions.

**Odd Happenings**

But they'll remember it, too, for the slightly odd things that happened, like the 20-mile cross-town jaunt of the pole vaulters to a place where they could do their sailing indoors; like the four-hour wait everyone had until the vaulters completed their chores and made Michigan's victory certain, like the way Minnesota's Jack DeField regained his eligibility at the last minute by special permission of the faculty representatives, just in time to win the pole vault.

It was sort of natural, then, that Michigan shouldn't win a single event, or do anything big you could put your finger on, except win the championship!

# *N. Y. U. Trackmen Not to Compete In Other Meets*

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The New York University track team, which already has won five team titles this season, will break up and not compete in the National Collegiates and National A. A. U. outdoor events as a unit, Coach Emil von Elling said today.

"Our college year always ends with the I. C. 4-A. championships," Von Elling explained, "and the team will be splitting up for the National A. A. U., although we may send some to the Collegiates in Evanston, Ill., next month.

**Most Are Reserves**

"But most of the boys are reserves and may be gone in a month. You can't plan 30 days ahead at the present time."

The Violets, as expected, captured the I. C. 4-A. title at Randall's Island Saturday with 37 points, while Navy finished a surprising second with 21, and Army third at 19½.

While the spotlight was on the New Yorkers because of their previous triumphs in the indoor I. C. 4-A. and National A. A. U. meets and their success in the outdoor and indoor Metropolitan Collegiate races, A. Richmond Morcom of New Hampshire, and Harvey Kelsey of Princeton took individual honors.

Morcom turned in the first field event triple in the 67 years of the meet by taking firsts in the broad jump, high jump, and pole vault. Kelsey, running with an injured thigh, was supreme in the 100 and 220-yard dashes.

**Only One Shoe**

Morcom cleared the high jump at 6 feet 4 inches while shod with only one shoe, hopped 23 feet 10 inches in a preliminary trial of the broad jump, and then forgot about the event the rest of the day while clearing 14 feet in the pole vault.

Kelsey was clocked in :09.7 in the hundred and :21.6 in the furlong.

Morcom's 15 points gave New Hampshire undisputed fourth place in the team standings.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gentile | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .333 |
| McCarthy | 73 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 9 | .329 |
| Workman | 76 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 10 | .289 |
| Ross | 72 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 7 | .264 |
| Klutts | 38 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | .263 |
| Wietelmann | 43 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 5 | .254 |
| Burns | 32 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Ryan | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Masi | 25 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | .240 |
| Joost | 70 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 4 | .229 |
| Poland | 19 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | .211 |
| Holmes | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | .192 |
| Cecchinello | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Farrell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Geraghty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Nieman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conroy | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .500 |
| Culberson | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .400 |
| Partee | 36 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 4 | .333 |
| Doerr | 89 | 7 | 25 | 1 | 12 | .281 |
| Fox | 61 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 4 | .262 |
| Simmons | 31 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 1 | .255 |
| Lake | 75 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 3 | .227 |
| Peacock | 40 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | .225 |
| Lupien | 86 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 5 | .221 |
| Cronin | 33 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | .212 |
| Newsome | 24 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .167 |
| Tabor | 49 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | .163 |
| Garrison | 28 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | .132 |
| Miles | 26 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | .115 |
| Lazor | 30 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .100 |

**BRAVES FIELD** TOMORROW at 3:00 P. M.
**BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub, Steps, and Braves Field Ste. Desk.

# Jumping to Titles

Associated Press

**New Hampshire's Boo Morcom**

**History was made at the annual I. C. 4-A track and field championships in New York Saturday when A. Richmond (Boo) Morcom of the University of New Hampshire won the high jump, the broad jump, and the pole vault. This was the first field event triple ever recorded in the 67-year-old competition. Morcom is shown above clearing the bars in the two altitude tests.**

# *In the Dugout*
*with Rumill*

### American Race Tightens

As the big league pennant races take on a more settled appearance in their fourth week, we find strong opposition for the Yankees in the American League from Cleveland and Washington, and the unexpected arrival among contenders in the surprising Braves.

A general improvement among the Senators, Browns, Tigers and Athletics, plus the winning gaits of the Yanks and Indians, give the upper sector of the A. L. a more balanced appearance than has been visible for some time.

A surge in the batter's box has made the Senators the leading dark horse in the junior circuit. Paced by Bob Johnson and Stan Spence, the club managed by Ossie Bluege has the power to stay first division all the way and create many uncomfortable afternoons for those interested in winning the flag.

**Indians Winning**

However, the ball players say that New York's lone serious threat is Cleveland, the power of the West. Lou Boudreau broke away to a good start with the first new ball, playing a game worthy of Mack or McGraw at their strategic best. Lou bunted, hit and ran, and pulled every other trick in the old-time book, and got away with it. The arrival of the second new pellet made no difference to the Indian drive.

Early pace setters at Cleveland are Orris Hockett, the right fielder with the little feet and big bat, and Otto Denning, the catcher who locked up his equipment and replaced the departed Les Fleming at first base. Denning, you remember as the fellow Ted Williams picked out as a good hitter last summer, even though the catcher's average was low and his appearance infrequent. The Tribe is getting high grade pitching.

**Cards Meet Dodgers**

Interest in the National League early this week centers on Ebbets Field and the four-game series between the Dodgers and Cardinals, the first of a crucial nature this spring. The Redbirds are making their threat early this year, which should be a good sign to those who take their baseball seriously in St. Louis. On the field, the contenders from the West look some ahead of the Dodgers, pitching and running. But the Brooks have the edge in power, if that means anything.

However, the Brooks and Cards now face a new threat. The Braves, sporting a vastly improved defensive infield and tighter pitching, have a first division appearance and at the moment hold a 4-1 edge over the West. The Kelly-Coleman team, substituting for Stengel, has planted Joost at third base and Connie Ryan at second. Wietelmann at short and McCarthy at first completes the quartet.

**Waner Hitting**

Boston's new mound aces are Red Barrett and Nate Andrews, a couple of major castoffs of other years. Tobin and Javery are still around and winning.

The Reds give you a battle every time they take the field, but Bill McKechnie must see scoreboards lined with goose eggs in his sleep. Two bases on balls and a wild pitch constitute a rousing rally for the Reds.

Paul Waner, in his 18th big league year, made the headlines the other day when he took over the major batting lead, an old story to the little fellow with the big Oklahoma swing. The way he looks and feels, Paul may stay around long enough to get 4,000 hits, which will be all right with those who know him.

Buck Ross just missed the hall of pitching fame when he held the Yankees to one hit, a scratch affair by Nick Etten. In Jesse Flores and Roger Wolff, the Athletics have two hurlers whom other clubs would like to buy or steal.

# Sports Around the Town

### Tech Takes Dinghy Club Cup

M. I. T.'s National dinghy champions upheld the honor of their position by winning the 13th Boston Dinghy Club Intercollegiate Challenge Cup on the Charles River Basin yesterday.

The Engineers scored 179 points to sail away from nine other competing colleges, including strong Holy Cross which wound up just two points shy of the winners' total. Sailing for Tech were Skippers Sam Parkinson and Ralph Evans, and for Holy Cross, Tom MacDonald and Arthur Ogden. Harvard's John Burton and George O'Day came in third with 166 points.

* * *

Idle thought: Wonder if the Army will let New Hampshire's Boo Morcom try a Commando course in the usual Morcom style—one shoe on and one shoe off. Married and a father, Morcom is due to be inducted sometime this summer. His registering an I. C. 4-A field event triple last Saturday, incidentally, was a fitting wind-up to a brilliant intercollegiate career, and should place him at the top of the list of New Hampshire's athletic greats.

* * *

Don Burnham of Dartmouth, Willo Fisher of Harvard, and Chet Lakomski of Holy Cross were the only other New Englanders to win a title at the I. C. 4-A. meet. Burnham took the mile, Fisher the hammer throw, and Lakomski the discus. Fisher's victory was the first individual championship won by a Harvard competitor in five years.

* * *

Racing at Marblehead gets under way June 19, with races scheduled for every week end. Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs will alternate the week ends up to and including Labor Day. Race Week has been set for July 31 to Aug. 7, and officials are hoping for an even larger turnout than the 200-odd boats which raced a year ago.

* * *

Northeastern's baseball team, which dropped a double-header to Connecticut by scores of 1-0 and 3-2 at Storrs Saturday, will close its spring schedule this week against Boston College at Newton tomorrow and against Boston Coast Guard at Huntington Field Saturday. Bill Shannon of Watertown and Russ Washburn of Fairfield, Maine, have been named by Coach Foxy Flumere to pitch these final contests.

* * *

Harvard's Capt. Warren (Moe) Berg allowed Tufts just four hits as he hurled the Crimson to a 2-1 victory Saturday. The Jumbos, who did not have a team this spring, got a nine together as a feature of Alumni Day festivities. In the other game involving a local nine Saturday, Boston College lost to New Hampshire 11-1 as the Wildcats hung up their eighth victory in nine starts and clinched the New England College Conference championship.

* * *

The opening games in the newly formed New England War Workers' Baseball League between Pawtucket and Quincy, and Providence and Woonsocket, were postponed yesterday.

* * *

The annual interscholastic chess tournament, sponsored by the Massachusetts Chess Association, reached the finals on Sunday at the Boston City Club. The winner and new champion is Ralph F. Chase of the Berkshire County district, giving the western part of the state the crown for the first time. Runnerup was Jack Shapiro of New Bedford. In the third and deciding game, Shapiro apparently had Chase stopped and offered to give him a draw, but the western boy refused it and went on to win.

* * *

**Briefs:** Lack of entries forced cancellation of the annual Connecticut State tennis championship, which were to have started today at the New Haven Lawn Club . . . Mrs. Rosetta Pettine of Fall River and Ben Kosky of Bridgeport, Conn., were the winners as the New England Duck Pin Bowling Association's annual tourney concluded over the week end. Mrs. Pettine totaled 1,131 points to take the women's all-events, while Kosky won the men's all events with 1,197 points. Kosky also teamed with Bill Bente of Bridgeport to capture the men's doubles with 821 points . . . Tufts has awarded 49 letters to athletes of the track, tennis, and lacrosse teams . . . Walter V. Sorgi, a freshman, has been elected captain of Harvard's baseball team for next season. Sorgi took over second base when Jack Forte left for the Army.

# Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The Western Golf Association, working on a plan to make caddying more attractive to boys and their parents, suggests that clubs put in victory garden programs, supervised physical training, Commando drills and instruction in other useful tasks and crafts besides lugging golf clubs . . . We might add one more lesson, valuable to bag toters in later life—when and how to keep one's mouth closed.

* * *

The Lynchburg Piedmont League club is outfitted with some of the Cardianl's old uniforms and Manager Ollie Vanek is proud of the fact that his was originally worn by Pepper Martin . . . Wally Dashiell, former Pensacola, Fla., and Dallas, Texas, baseball manager who recently turned down a commission as a Navy physical instructor to take an OPA job, is looking forward to the end of the war so he can get busy reorganizing the Southeastern League . . . It's still spring, but Clyde McBridge, Kansas City Star sports ed, already is out with the suggestion that the Big Six stage a Christmas holiday basketball tournament.

* * *

Ken Alyta, Waterbury (Conn.) Republican: "The Connecticut Interscholastic Conference retains its sense of humor. Despite manifold travel problems, they asked high schools throughout the state to 'be sure to bring a cheering section' to next week's track championships."

The Camp Grant, Ill., baseball team brings along its own umpire these days and nobody complains. He's Pvt. Art Passarella, who called 'em in the American League before his induction . . . Pvt. Noah Kaplan of Meriden, Conn., is boxing instructor for the 14th Armored Regiment at Fort Riley, Kan., although he had only amateur boxing experience . . . Dick Peebles, former Sharon (Pa.) sports editor, thinks the Eastern League is fortunate that it doesn't include the New Cumberland, Pa., Reception Center team. The soldiers won three straight games from Wilkes-Barre and two from Scranton . . . The 803rd Signal Training Regiment has contributed four 10-second sprinters to the Fort Monmouth, N. J., track team . . . Why bother to signal when they can get there quicker on foot?

### Baseball Games Postponed Today

By the Associated Press

**American League**
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

### Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

**International League**
Baltimore 5—2, Buffalo 3—3.
Toronto 3—6, Rochester 1—2.
Syracuse 5—9, Jersey City 4—0.
Newark at Montreal, 2, postponed.

**American Association**
Columbus 6—4, Minneapolis 4—3.
Indianapolis 5—1, Kansas City 0—14.
Toledo 6—6, St. Paul 3—2.
Milwaukee 6—2, Louisville 5—4.

**Pacific Coast**
Oakland 4—2, San Diego 1—1.
Los Angeles 3—2, Seattle 0—0.
Hollywood 2—3, Sacramento 1—1.
San Francisco 6—6, Portland 5—5.

**Southern Association**
Little Rock 20—4, New Orleans 3—9.
Birmingham 3—1, Memphis 1—0.
Nashville 14—3, Chattanooga 5—5.
Knoxville 7—2, Atlanta 1—6.

**Eastern League**
Elmira 4—6, Hartford 0—3.
Scranton 17—9, Utica 0—8.
Binghamton 6—5, Springfield 3—2.
Wilkes-Barre 9—13, Albany 5—4.

### Champions Crowned At Randalls Island

By the Associated Press

**NEW YORK, May 17 — Champions crowned Saturday in the 67th I. C. 4-A track and field championships at Randalls Island were as follows:**

**100-yard dash — Harvey Kelsey, Princeton.**
**220-yard dash — Harvey Kelsey, Princeton.**
**440-yard run—John Morris, Army.**
**880-yard run — Joe Nowicki, Fordham.**
**One-mile run—Don Burnham, Dartmouth.**
**Two-mile run — Curtis Stone, Penn State.**
**120-yard high hurdles — Tom Todd, Virginia.**
**220-yard low hurdles—Warren Halliburton, New York University.**
**One-mile relay—New York University.**
**(x) High jump—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire.**
**Broad jump—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire.**
**Pole vault—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire.**
**Shot put—George C. Brown, Jr., Navy.**
**Hammer throw—Bill Fisher, Harvard.**
**Discus throw—Chet Lakomski, Holy Cross.**
**Javelin throw—Bill Patton, Navy.**
**Team—New York University.**
**(x) Denotes retained championship.**

# Most Major League Players Have Come From Small Towns

NEW YORK (AP)—It does seem sometimes that the only way to assure a major league baseball career is to arrange to be born and reared at some wide place in the road where the trains stop twice a week and the postmaster will sell you a keg of nails, marry you, fix your watch, or build you a silo.

With comparatively few exceptions, including such notable ones as Frank McCormick and the late Lou Gehrig, both of whom survived the perils of Metropolitan New York to make the big league grade, the birthplaces and present residences of most of the players are places which have blackouts at 9 o'clock every night, come war or peace.

Such intriguing locations as Ash Flat, Ark.; Iva, S. C.; Olive Branch, Miss.; Cocoa, Fla.; Plaquemine, La., and Ogunquit, Maine, are listed as residences of athletes on major league rosters. New York, for all its seven million or so inhabitants, has little representation.

**Possible Reason**

Branch Rickey, the shrewd President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, puts his finger on one possible reason why New York and its outlying precincts fail to turn up more classy ball players. Explaining his reasons for building an extensive scouting force for the Dodgers, with particular reference to this area, Rickey said:

"It's always been my idea that New York—that is, the city and the area 100 miles around—is the most underscouted territory in the country."

Which probably is true enough. The clubs just can't see the forest for the trees, as they say. They'll send scouts over the dusty trails of the Dakotas or wading the Louisiana marshlands or toiling up the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains or exploring the caves of Kentucky in search of a boy who can throw or hit a baseball.

But they won't go across the street to see an embaryo star in a sandlot game. It just doesn't seem to occur to them that a boy doesn't have to be playing in some cross-roads cabbage patch to be major league material.

**Sound Reasons**

There are some sound reasons for the thorough combing of the so-called sticks for new material. In the first place, a boy uncovered as a fair prospect has a long way to go before hitting the big show and, before the war at least, many clubs had extensive farm systems with clubs so scattered there usually was one fairly close to the prospect's home so he could make his pro debut with a minimum of travel.

Then, too, the boys from the small towns and farms usually are more baseball-minded, from a participation standpoint, than their city cousins.

It is purely a question of opportunity, or environment. The small town and country boys live more in the outdoors, have plenty of space to play. Their life also makes them for the most part sturdier. They develop baseball player's hands from milking cows and stout arms and shoulders from hoisting hay.

But getting back to Rickey, it will be interesting to note whether his plan to pry into the Metropolitan area gets any results. He may uncover a few prospects, but we have an idea the players for the most part still will go home to such places as Cayce, Ky., and Peruque, Mo.


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*Uncle Sam Says*
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Buy War Stamps and Bonds
J. A. MERRILL & CO
*Jewelers*
503 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
*Fashions for Men*
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

Does Your Insurance Cover War Risks?
BETTER BE SURE!
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301

### SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

## Maryland

### ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

## NewHampshire

### CONCORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CONCORD
(Continued)

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
*is our business*
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

CAPITAL GARAGE
130 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
*General Repairs*

You'll still find here
GOLD MEDAL
Linen Damask Sets
Long recognized as aristocrats of fine table linens!
HARRY G. EMMONS

### MANCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5343 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Best Milk for All
Call 1637-J
*Deliveries Every Other Day*
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

Quality as Always
MEATS—FISH
VEGETABLES
Canned Goods—Bakery
R. HECKER & Co.
191 Douglas Street Phone 2130

SUN DRY
*Cleaners and Dyers*
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

Victory Garden Supplies
Tools—Seeds—Fertilizers
New Hampshire Store
INCORPORATED
42 Massabesic Street

Send Flowers
*They are always appreciated*
Phone 1261
given special attention
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Lovely Washable Dresses
$3.98 to $7.98
Many Styles, Tailored or Dress-Up Types. Smart and Right Looking for Every Occasion.
JAMES W. HILL Co.

Make your selection for
Wedding—Anniversary—Graduation
from our still fine selection
*Your Dependable Jeweler*
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

### NASHUA

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
*Millinery*
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
*Your Hair Stylist*
48 Main Street Tel. 963

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H.
BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME
*New curtains, Overdrapes, slip cover fabrics, occasional furniture, glassware, etc.*
SPEARE DRY GOODS CO., NASHUA, N. H.

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
226-227 THAMES STREET

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
*Autographs Books*
*Foreign Books Bought and Sold*

## RHODE ISLAND

### WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## Virginia

### ALEXANDRIA

*Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store*
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0658

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
*reliable service*
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

*Complete and Guaranteed Service*
for all makes of cars
Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

### LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables
Now is the time to STORE, REPAIR and REMODEL YOUR FURS at low summer rates
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

White Star Laundry
*makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.*
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

USE DIPLOMA-CY
Select Your
GRADUATION GIFTS
From
PHILLIP'S BROS.

### NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
*Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists*
2912 Washington Avenue

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 80186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
*Leading Rug Cleaning Plant in Tidewater Virginia*
Oriental Rug Sales and Service
Rugs Cleaned, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
TERMS: CASH
Dial 23342 624 Botetourt Street

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
*Jewelers and Silversmiths*
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis Cleaners
754 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
*Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing*
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

### RICHMOND

Kem-Tone
*For Painting Walls, Ceilings*
*For Painting Over Wall Paper*
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

### ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Now showing a complete line of Silks and Cottons for summer wear.
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

Look to
Pugh's
*for Smart Summer Apparel*
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
*Finer Foods at Lower Prices*
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
*36 Years Serving You*
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
*Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men*

HENEBRY & SON
*Jewelers*
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

## West Virginia

### CHARLESTON

The Radford Paint Co.
*Wallpaper*
*Paints, Oils, Varnishes*
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

ANGEL'S
Shopping centre for fine furs
FUR STORAGE
912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-511

### HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
*Women's Apparel*
*Millinery*

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

### MORGANTOWN

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
*A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality*
Dial 9325 Established 1917

A MAN'S SHOP
REINER AND CORE
*Men's Wear* *Tailoring*
Morgantown, W. Va.

## Canada

### ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

### OTTAWA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Heintzman
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

*Insurance*
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
243-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
*Makers of*
THE FAMOUS
BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
*Quality and Service*
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097
831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Garden Supplies
All kinds of aids for spring gardening.
JAPALAC PAINT
W. A. RANKIN, LTD.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Fine Footwear for Ladies*
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
*Specialists in Fitting Children*
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4450
Reference Imperial Bank

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W. (Just East of St. George St.)

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
MIMI PANTY GIRDLES
Fine for wearing under slacks
$3
FLEXEES
GIRDLES . $5 to $10.50
COMBN'S $7.95 to $16.50
A TYPE FOR EVERY TYPE
ROBES *By Sarette*
SMART STYLING, WELL MADE, from..... 5.95
LINGERIE PANTS AND VESTS..... 79c
HOSE *By Kayser*
85c, $1, $1.25
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 BLOOR W., TORONTO

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

*Try*
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

Save a Day Each Week
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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| C | E | L | E | S | T | A |

### TORONTO
(Continued)

BREAD
*Always Ask for*
CANADA
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*
*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

### QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
*Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty*
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
*Ask for descriptive booklet*
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 3401*

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE *and* REMODELLING
APICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
*Established 1866*

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

MODERN COLD STORAGE
*Complete Insurance*
Jay Wolfe Inc.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BLair 2466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
*Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada*
DOMINION

SEE NEXT PAGE

# European Classified

**ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS**

LONDON, E. G. BELCHER, 117, Colders Green Rd., N. W. 11.—Art needlework, all knitting materials, silks, embroidery cottons and leaflets.

**CLOTHES REPAIRING**

RENEW-WEAR, LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

**DRESSMAKING**

"SILVERTHA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling specialty; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8 Western 2954.

LADIES' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 30a, Holland Rd., Kensington High St., London, W. 14. 'Phone Western 1869.

**DUPLICATING**

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

**FLATS TO LET**

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

**LAUNDRIES**

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY,
55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Phone Acorn 1794.
Silks and Woollies special attention.

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury Street, London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

**POST VACANT**

GOOD home in quiet Clyde resort offered by active but aged lady in need of companion-help or housekeeper; suit refined woman or couple with gardening interests. Box W-1748, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

**ROOMS TO LET**

LONDON. Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven," Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath; breakfast; 7/6; reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

**TEA ROOMS**

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess. Temple Bar 7205

**WANTED TO BUY**

STARTLINGLY HIGH CASH PRICES paid for Home Ciné Projectors, 16mm. Sound or Silent, also 8 and 9.5mm. These are still urgently wanted—please release yours. We can afford to pay higher prices than anyone. Also still wanted Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras, enlargers and binoculars. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

## England

**LONDON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9891. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult
for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1896

**LONDON N.—Finchley**

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

**LONDON N.—Highgate**

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green. Would like to Serve you too!

**LONDON E. Wanstead**

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

*ENGLAND*

**LONDON E.—Woodford**

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook. Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green. Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
36 Broadway, Woodford Green. Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

**LONDON S. E.—Lewisham**

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

**LONDON, S. E.—Norwood**

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

**LONDON S. E.—Peckham**

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
62, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19

**LONDON S. E.**
**West Norwood**

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

**LONDON S. W.**
**East Sheen**

Agents for Viyella, Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

**LONDON S. W.**
**Putney District and Barnes**

69, High St., Putney, S. W. 15.
364, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4.
21, George St., Richmond.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

**LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon**

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
21, George Street, Richmond.

**LONDON W.—Chiswick**

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW BRELLAS!
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.

**LONDON W.—Ealing**

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

## Eire

**DUBLIN**

Switzers
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club." London Subscription from 23/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin.
Branches:
48, Highfield Road, Rathgar } Dublin
24, Sandymount Green }
50, Lower Drumcondra Road, Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
36, STEPHEN'S GREEN }
14, COLLEGE GREEN } DUBLIN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD }

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices


# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Coats of Arms of United Nations

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Bolivia is the thirty-second nations to sign the United Nations Declarations. From time to time as other countries join the United Nations group they will be included in this feature.*

By Margaret Whittemore

The flag and coat of arms of Bolivia, adopted by the first Congress in 1825, have remained essentially the same to this day. It was this same Congress which declared national independence and resolved to give the nation the name of "Republic of Bolivar." At the request of the great liberator, however, this was modified into "Republic of Bolivia."

In the Bolivian flag, which figures prominently in the coat of arms, there are three horizontal stripes: red, denoting the animal kingdom; gold, the mineral kingdom, and green, the vegetable kingdom. While Bolivia's principal industry is mining, the plateaus support grazing flocks of sheep, llamas, and alpacas; and the fertile eastern slope of the Cordillera produces wheat, corn, barley, peaches, grapes and figs. In the lowlands tropical vegetation is cultivated, such as coffee, rice, and sugar cane. Vast forests yield rosewood, mahogany, ebony, cedar and rubber. Shown in the foreground of the shield of the coat of arms is a breadfruit tree, a sheaf of wheat and an alpaca. Alpaca wool has long been an important article of commerce in Bolivia and Peru, while remains of blankets woven from alpaca wool have been found in ancient Incan tombs.

**32—Bolivia**

The center of the shield is occupied by Mount Potosi, celebrated for its mineral wealth. The city of Potosi, where the silver and tin mining interests center, is said to be the highest city in the world, having an elevation of 14,350 feet. The mineral wealth of this country is so great that the naturalist, Raimondi, once said of the high tableland of Bolivia: "It is a table of silver supported by columns of gold."

On each side of the elliptical shield with its gold and blue border are three Bolivian banners, a cannon and two rifles with fixed bayonets. There is an Inca battle-ax on the right and a liberty cap on the left. Between branches of laurel and olive, indicative of victory and peace, rests a condor with outspread wings. This species is one of the largest of all flying birds, and is remarkably graceful in flight, wheeling in majestic circles, often at immense heights.

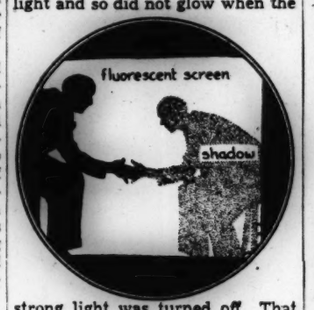
## Did You Ever Wonder

**How a Man Can Shake Hands With His Own Shadow?**

The poet wrote: "I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me." In the modern physics laboratory, however, it is quite possible for a man to walk away and leave his shadow.

To accomplish this astonishing feat, the man takes his position in front of a special screen and a strong light throws his shadow on the screen. After a moment, the light is turned off and the man moves away, but his motionless shadow remains on the screen. By the simple device of walking around the screen, he can reach over and shake hands with his own shadow, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

The screen, it should be explained, is phosphorescent and glows after being exposed to light. The area shielded by the man's shadow was not energized by the light and so did not glow when the strong light was turned off. That is why this particular shadow did not follow the man when he walked away.



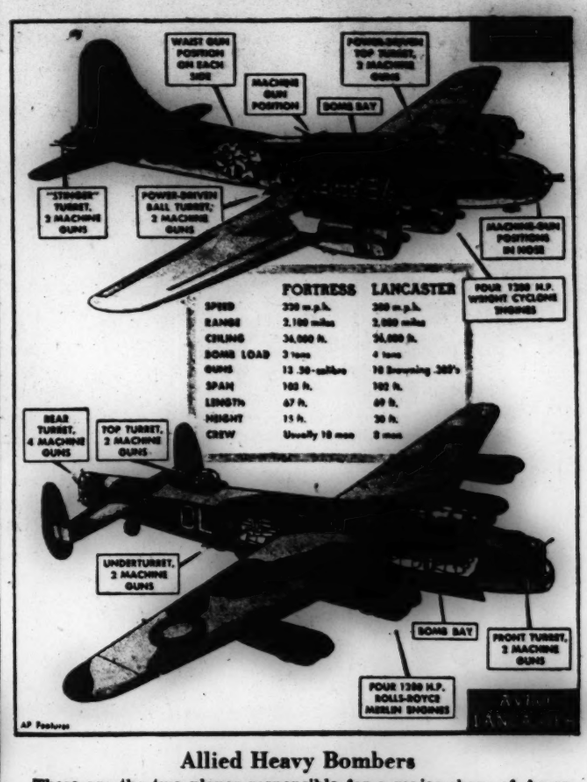

* * *

**How a Volcano Can Cause a Flood?**

Most floods are caused by prolonged or excessive rain or snowfall. In Iceland, however, floods have had an underground cause in certain instances. Investigations by Dr. Niels Nielsen, of Copenhagen, indicate that destructive floods have been caused recently by volcanic eruptions under huge glaciers.

The intense heat of the volcano melted the ice rapidly, producing in one observed case over a billion cubic yards of water. Dr. Nielsen also observed that molten lava, on coming in contact with the ice, solidifies into odd ball-shaped rocks. This is held to provide an explanation for the origin of the globular rocks forming some of the Icelandic mountains.

—W. P. Keasbey


WAIST GUN POSITION ON EACH SIDE
MACHINE GUN POSITION
POWER-DRIVEN TOP TURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
BOMB BAY
"STINGRAY" TURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
POWER-DRIVEN BALL TURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
MACHINE-GUN POSITIONS IN NOSE
FOUR 1200 H.P. WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES
REAR TURRET, 4 MACHINE GUNS
TOP TURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
UNDERTURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
BOMB BAY
FRONT TURRET, 2 MACHINE GUNS
FOUR 1200 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE MERLIN ENGINES
FORTRESS
LANCASTER
SPEED 300 m.p.h. 300 m.p.h.
RANGE 2,100 miles 2,000 miles
CEILING 34,000 ft. 24,000 ft.
BOMB LOAD 2 tons 4 tons
GUNS 13 .50-calibre 10 Browning .303's
SPAN 103 ft. 102 ft.
LENGTH 67 ft. 69 ft.
HEIGHT 15 ft. 20 ft.
CREW Usually 10 men 8 men
AP Features

**Allied Heavy Bombers**

**These are the two planes responsible for a major share of America's and England's successful aerial bombardment of Axis territory. The United States Flying Fortress, developed as a high-level precision bomber, the Lancaster as a long-distance night bomber. The statistics are based on officially released information by the two countries. The bomb loads shown are for the optimum flight ranges listed. Over shorter distances a heavier load may be carried, the Lancaster having facilities for eight tons of explosives.**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*The angel of the* LORD *encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.* — Ps. 34:7

## Conundrum

Q. What word when the first letter is removed will turn enemies into Allies?

A. Prussians (Russians).

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1938, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Bou Arada** (bo͞o ä-rä′-dä)—Town in Tunisia.

**Djebel el Roumana** (jä′-bĕl ro͞om-mä′-nä) — Height in Tunisia.

**Krutikoff, A. D.** (kro͞o′-tyi-kôf)—Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade.

**Michelier, Admiral L.** (mē′-shĕ-lyā′)—French Naval Commander in North Africa.

**Odlum, Maj. Gen. Victor** (ŏd′-lŭm) — Canada's first Minister to China.

**Pakasalahti, Aaro** (ä′-rō pä′-kä-släx′-ti) — New Finnish Minister to Vichy.

**Peirse, Sir Richard** (pērs)—British Air Chief Marshal in India.

**Peñaranda, Gen. Enrique** (än-rē′-kä pā′-nyä-rän′-dä) — President of Bolivia.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Dortmund** (dôrt′-mo͝ont)—Manufacturing and mining city, and the main easterly transport exit from the Ruhr Valley in Germany.

**Mersin** (mĕr′-sĕn′—Port of Turkey.

**Reggio di Calabria** (rĕd′-jō dē kä-lä′-brē-ä)—Italian town recently bombed by the Allies.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch=ch in German ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

## In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

**" . . . and the next time the colonel asks you what you were before you signed up, don't say 'happy'—see?"**

**Defining Enemies**

A couple of Swiss journalists arrested in Tokyo protested they were neutrals.

"No, you are neutral enemies," replied the Tokyo police officer.

"What do you call the United States and Great Britain?" asked the unhappy Swiss.

"They are belligerent enemies."

"And what are Germans and Italians?"

"They are friendly enemies."—Yorkshire Post.

**Interpretation**

"Gracious! What's all that?"

"Well, dear, Sound A was obviously the last of our Venetian glass; next—Sound B—an ejaculation from Emma; and now—Sound C—dustpan and broom."—Punch ©.

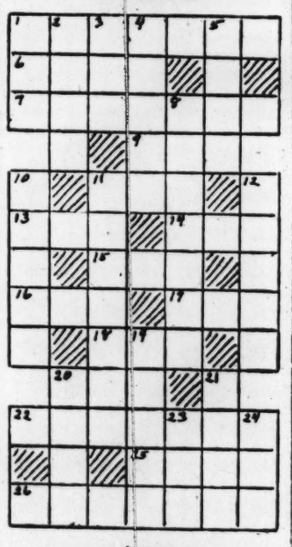
**For the Uneasy**

The bus drew up in Parliament Street.

Glancing at his passengers, the conductor shouted, "Ministry of 'Ealth, 'Ouses of Parliament, and if yer conscience troubles yer, Scotland Yard."—Evening News.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

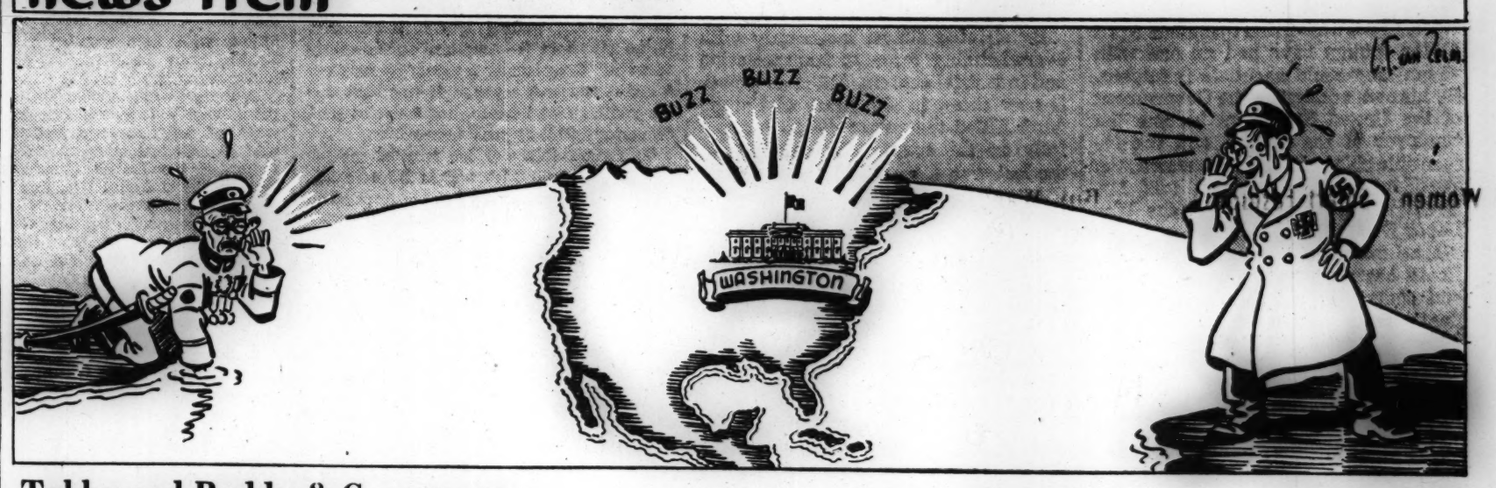
1—According to Henry Ward Beecher, what "speak toward heaven and God"?
6—What Brontë heroine is a governess?
7—What is most densely populated province of Belgium?
9—What is highest note of the gamut?
11—Friar's title is what?
13—What is a Japanese sash?
14—What creature appears in many of Edwin Landseer's paintings?
15—Which Queen in "Through the Looking-Glass" dwindled down to the size of a little doll?
16—First woman.
17—Mischievous child.
18—Manxmen live on what island?
20—To be able.
22—What kind of beard is named for an artist?
25—What is the opposite of "ran"?
26—What is a keyboard percussion musical instrument?

Down

1—What is shortest month of the year (abbr.)?
3—What musical instrument was most common among ancient Greeks?
3—What is a plural of "as"?
4—What actor appeared with Lew Fields?
5—What title is given to some of native rulers in India?
8—What "Arabian Nights" character builds in a single night a magnificent palace?
10—What flowers are associated with Pasadena on New Year's Day?
11—Would a fireman, athlete, or woodman be most likely to use a pompier ladder?
12—What country is scene of opera "The Magic Flute"?
19—What was first name of Chenier, French poet?
20—What served as abode of Timon of Athens?
21—What is a card game played with 32 cards?
23—Affirmative answer.
24—Epoch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

## NEWS ITEM— WHAT'S BUZZIN' 'COUSIN'?




## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hoe Hum*

By Le Pelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing Happened—But It Almost Did!*

By Rodgers

Another day and nothing special happened—
Although I must say that wasn't my fault
No sir-e-e!
If we hadn't had that shower—
I'd have landed in the bath tub for sure!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*He Uncovers Some Hidden Talent*

By The Hagers

I heard a strain from 'Lohengrin.' My friend, Sylvester Scaup, breezed in.
"That song has a familiar ring. I didn't know that you could sing."
"I didn't either—it's a fact. I never tried before," he quacked.
"Of music, Drakeville is quite fond. Let's give a concert by the pond!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## The Issue

The War Labor Board has accurately analyzed John L. Lewis's refusal to submit the coal-wage dispute to it as a challenge to the sovereignty of the United States. The Board speaks correctly when it says the issue now "is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond the laws which apply to all other citizens of the United States."

Mr. Lewis's statement explaining why the United Mine Workers did not appear before the WLB today to resume negotiations with the operators satisfies no one. It can only add to the growing public impatience with the prolonged coal dispute. The threat of work stoppage upon expiration of the 15-day "truce" tomorrow is only likely to build up pressure behind passage of coercive anti-strike legislation in Congress, so abhorrent to labor.

Public morale is not being aided by the actions of Mr. Lewis; war production is not helped by threat to coal deliveries; the cause of Labor is assuredly not forwarded by insisting on gains at a time like this.

It does no good for the miners to argue that they must have more money because the Government has let them down in the fight against rising living costs. The fight against inflation is no simple affair. Mistakes have been made; but it must be remembered that quite aside from price is the primary fact of shortages.

The current picture of the natural economy is that there is not enough supply to meet the demand. So, by the first law of economics, prices rise. Any group that insists on higher wages is really demanding special exemption from sharing equally in a correlative hardship of war. The miners deserve no such special exemption. The antics of their leader has so soured public opinion that any concession or compromise backhandedly accorded them now would meet a bitter public reception.

Mr. Lewis's assertion that since April 30 the miners have had no one with whom they could negotiate is fatuous. By his own admission, the Government of the United States has become the employer of the miners, and the responsible chief of that Government, the President, has forthrightly told Mr. Lewis to submit his case to the War Labor Board.

Mr. Lewis now insists the War Labor Board has no authority or jurisdiction and spurns its order—and the President's order—to appear. His position is untenable, as the WLB says it is. The President, who has already appealed directly to the patriotism of the miners, will have public support now, in taking whatever action coming events in the mines requires.

## The Source of Their Strength

For hundreds of years the great military and naval leaders of the English-speaking race have been devout men, with a sublime faith in God and a firm belief in the ultimate triumph of right as the fulfillment of His will. It came as no great surprise, then, when Gen. K. A. N. Anderson ordered a special service of thanksgiving to be held Sunday, May 23, for his victorious British First Army in Tunisia, explaining:

> When success comes our way, we are inclined to place too much emphasis on our own skill and power and not enough on the strength which comes from beyond human limits.

Those are words which might have been uttered by that fighting man of God, Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery of the British Eighth Army, or by that other Covenanter, Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, C. S. A., who lived according to the New Testament and fought according to the Old.

Nelson knelt on the deck of the Victory on the eve of Trafalgar, and Farragut committed his course to God as he sailed into Mobile Bay. Washington and Lee humbly asked for divine guidance on every occasion. "Stonewall" Jackson ordered thanksgiving services after victory and never failed to give God the credit for his successes. On one of his last days he recommended the Bible as a model for generals' official reports, and cited the narrative of Joshua's battle with the Amalekites: "It has clearness, brevity, fairness, modesty; and it traces the victory to its right source, the blessing of God."

That this remarkable quality of true humility is common to many great military men is emphasized by General Anderson's action.

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It is understood that a large villa in Rome will soon be vacated. This may be a tip for a company commander looking for a place to billet his doughboys.

## Forward March!

The WAAC is accepting congratulations. It is one year old, thank you.

On May 16, 1942, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed director of the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the history of the United States.

On May 27, Miss America rushed to enlist. Recruiting stations the country over were mobbed. This demonstration of patriotism was widely applauded, but many wondered whether the women could take over even non-combatant Army jobs to any extent. Even the President was cautious at first, calling for only 25,000 women from the entire nation.

Today Waacs are serving at 83 Army posts in the United States. They have been sent to England and to North Africa. The President's original order has been increased to 150,000, and the number of WAAC training centers increased to five.

Official recognition of their well-earned prestige came early this year when 16 WAAC officers were invited to attend the Command and General Staff School of the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth—the first time women have been admitted there.

The women have broken down a lot of prejudice. Many Army men have admitted that they didn't want the girls—didn't think they could conform to the dignity and the discipline of the Army. The Waacs have won them over, not by feminine wiles, but by efficient work.

## A "Blockade" Tightens

The current great offensive of the British and American air forces is more than a "softening up" process, as the familiar phrase has it, for the putting ashore of tanks and foot soldiers. It is more than an effort to reduce the output of German war industry. It is the effective application of the historic blockade principle to a new element—the air.

By striking almost incessantly with overwhelming force at transportation and industrial centers, Allied air power is now doing in the heart of Europe what Allied sea power did so successfully on the continent's periphery in the last war, i. e., retarding or halting the swift flow of men and matériel to the points where they are needed most urgently.

Militarily speaking, a fortress or an army is only as strong as its links with the sources of its strength. The knowledge of this has long been one of the keystones of German military and naval policy.

One reason the Polish armies were destroyed in 1939 was because Poland was unable to get men and planes to the front due to the Luftwaffe's depredations in the rear. And the capitulation of French arms appeared to be necessary after the break-through at Sedan largely because France could not prevent German air bombs from choking her highways and her railroads.

But vastly more significant than these examples, it was the use of an aerial blockade by the Allies that resulted in the dramatically swift collapse of German and Italian resistance in Tunisia. The last fight was over in Tunisia as soon as the Allies penetrated the outer German fortifications because Allied bombing had made it impossible for the foe to obtain fresh strength or to shift what strength he had left.

It is to be concluded that a similar result awaits the Axis in Europe. Unless the Germans find some means of drastically reducing the effectiveness of the present aerial assaults, they can hardly escape a similar collapse. And thus far they have given no indication that they will find such means as long as they are engaged up to the hilt in Russia.

One should not expect, of course, that the Reich will fold up the instant Allied troops establish a bridgehead on the European mainland or reduce a major fortification.

On the other hand, the possibility that it will do so is by no means a slim one. Manifestly, no system of communications can stand up for long against the punishment now being administered in the Anglo-American mass raids, which not only sever avenues of transport but obliterate entire cities and industries.

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Dwellers on the Eastern Seaboard, now becoming used to the high price of fish, due to the submarine menace, may take a grim satisfaction in learning that fresh fish in the Great Lakes region have likewise advanced—but the fish dealers have a different story.

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The OPA rules that neither the portions nor the service may be altered in restaurants. Oh, come now, Prentiss, it will be all right if that waiter takes his thumb out of the soup, won't it?

# The Bookshelf

## *The Stature of the Law*

THE MIND AND FAITH OF JUSTICE HOLMES, by Max Lerner (Boston: Little, Brown. $4), is the work of a well-known student of and commentator on current history. He has brought to his task of authorship an intense admiration for the great jurist whose work and learning he assures us will, for generations, influence beneficently the legislators, state and national, who enact our laws, as well as those who sit in judgment to interpret and construe those laws.

Even those of Mr. Lerner's readers who are lawyers and as adroit and capable as he, but who may not as enthusiastically endorse the interpretative decisions of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, will quite generally agree that the times were ripe for the advent of this "mind and faith" which he reflected on the bench of the highest court of the land. That his were frequently "minority" decisions seems now, in the light shed upon them by the prolific notes of the annotator, not to detract from their potential or ultimate value.

Many of the admirers of Judge Holmes's profound understanding of the law, both common and statutory, were inclined, a generation ago, to be impatient because of his refusal to accept as conclusive the opinions of his brothers and fellows upon the bench. But among those who were thus critical there were found few who, then or later, were instructors or deans in universities and colleges where young lawyers were taught. It seems true that teachers and lecturers in law colleges are themselves habitual dissenters. They profess, quite often, an ability to analyze and interpret which they assume their robed elder jurists do not possess, or possessing, fail to display.

Whatever the alleged or actual shortcomings or unconscious prejudices displayed in previous biographies and commentaries, Mr. Lerner has provided for us a comprehensive and reasonably complete record. His interpretations, analyses, and the excerpts he has selected, usually fairly in relation to their context, are, of course, his own. The reader is afforded a valuable opportunity to reach his own conclusions and to weigh them in the balance, for or against those quite eloquently and convincingly set down by an expert.

F. L. P.

# Our Readers Say—

## The Face of a Newsboy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A pale-faced, 10-year-old boy stood on a street corner, yelling loudly, indistinctly: "Read all about it—American soldiers push forward!" Occasionally a passer-by held out a nickel and took a paper. It was then that the youth's face beamed, not when he said, "American soldiers push forward!"

Of course, this was his way of making some extra money. His ragged trousers told that story, and he could not be expected to beam with pride when he yelled out the success of American soldiers. Still, written across his face was a parody of many attitudes to be found in our country, as unfortunate as it may be. His heart was not moved when he spoke of something heart-moving. He was happy only when more silver jingled in his pockets. The point is this: there are millions of able-bodied adults with the same attitude. Millions are putting on a front of patriotism, and at the same time inwardly rejoicing because they are making more money than ever.

Americans are not by nature a veneered, two-faced people. But in our country wealth has always been a dominant factor of life. We have too many newsboys on street corners, far too many who are insincere, crying out the glories of our men in the service. They are making and hoarding more money than has ever fallen into their hands before. They are forgetting that their attitude is the one force that can crush even America. It is expedient that this attitude does not spread, that it be thwarted. There must be real feeling, real earnestness of purpose among the people who are fighting on the home fronts.

C. ELTON PUGH, Lt. (jg) USNR
U.S.S. Ellyson at Sea.

## "With Respect and Trust"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mrs. Pearl Buck says that the English are shocked into silence by what they have seen in England of race prejudice in our soldiers' conduct. Their unspoken criticism of this side of our character has been hard to endure without shame and humiliation, says Mrs. Buck.

Recently we heard a Captain of the R. A. F. being interviewed on the radio in London regarding his opinion of American fliers. This English Captain had made forty-nine bombing flights over enemy territory. He celebrated his fiftieth flight by going with an American squadron of Fortresses as an observer. He said he was amazed at the Americans' cool courage, their alertness and their unusual aptitude to do the right thing at the right time. And it is needless to say that he liked Americans very much. A great majority of our boys in England are entirely of British stock. And the majority of the reports that come to us are that they like the English and the English like them. Recently one of our syndicated writers, now in England, had this to say:

"The Americans have learned to like and respect their British cousins. They came over almost anxious not to like them. Now they fly wing to wing with respect and trust. From this feeling, and not from the words of statesmen, will come the union of the Allied Nations after the war."

Atlanta, Ga. HARVEY CLOPTON

## "A Tax Bill First"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The pay-as-you-go tax plan sounds like a pretty good thing. Let's have it! We certainly do need something. The editorial "A Tax Bill First" interested me very much.

Baker, Calif. (Mrs.) ELEANOR L. CAIN

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Time to Be Thinking of Vacations

ESCAPE THE ITALIAN SUMMER HEAT
COME TO NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND
VACATION IN PEACEFUL SWEDEN
SOJOURN IN PORTUGAL
RINGLING BROS. ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA MAN
L.F. VAN ZELM

## "If Only We Could Exchange Populations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have many times thought of writing to you on the large question of Anglo-American understanding, and its importance to the postwar world. Anglo-American relations have been my chief interest for the past several years, both before I came over from England four years ago, and during these past four years, spent mostly in the United States, with nine months' service in the British Army in Bermuda, and now just four months in the RCAF.

In these various places I've been able to get quite a wide perspective on the importance of tolerance and understanding, as well as practical co-operation between the people of the British Commonwealth and those of the United States. And I must confess that each successive view of this question of co-operation has impressed me more deeply with the urgency of the need to do more about smoothing out our differences than is at present being done.

As far as popular understanding of each other is concerned, I have always felt that the British had more to learn about Americans than Americans have about the English. My work in the British Press Service certainly confirmed this belief, since many of the people who worked there knew shockingly little about the United States, and many of them made little effort to learn, and kept to themselves rather than mingling as much as possible with Americans and trying to absorb at least some American ways and customs. This kind of person naturally arouses the antipathy of many Americans.

The pity of it is that the real backbone of England, the little fellow, and the one who would get along best with Americans, is the kind of person who isn't able to travel to America; so most Americans don't realize he exists. If only England and America could exchange whole populations, so that English and American shopkeepers, carpenters, farmers, and so forth, could meet, talk to, and work along side of, their fellow tradesmen and laborers and farmers from across the Atlantic, the progress toward mutual understanding would be remarkable.

* * *

The presence of American troops in Britain must, I believe, be helping many English people to understand America and Americans much better than they ever did before, and it should be giving many Americans the opportunity to appreciate the English as they really are, much better than hitherto. Of course, though, even if its men make up a thoroughly representative cross section of the United States, an army is not the best example of a country's people, for the unaccustomed army life too often brings out the baser instincts in men, and though the majority are courteous and well behaved, there are always some whose boisterousness, or immaturity, or lack of understanding may create an unfortunate impression.

I have come to the conclusion there are three chief causes of misunderstanding between Britishers and Americans:

The first of these is ignorance; we still know pitifully little about each other, about our histories, our ways of life, our cultures and our manners.

The second is difference in temperament. The Americans seem generally overinclined to blow their own horn, to boast always that anything American is automatically best, biggest, smartest, fastest, or what have you. The English on the other hand seem to Americans to be smug, snobbish, superior, abrupt, old-fashioned, and so forth. If we knew more about each other, we would realize *why* these differences exist, which would enable us to make allowances for each others "peculiarities," and not to "take offense where no offense is meant."

Thirdly, there is the considerable difference between American and British living standards. This is hardly as important as the other two; yet I believe that now, when our armed forces especially are living side by side in many parts of the world, these differences are often rather acutely felt. The American soldier overseas receives something like four times as much as his British counterpart, who also has to pay income tax and does not get as many privileges.

To my mind it is a crime that British troops receive pay as insignificant as they do, and it is certainly up to the British Government to do something to rectify this. But other steps too could be taken towards equalizing the pay of the different United Nations. Canada, for instance, pays its troops in Britain the same rate as the British; the rest of their pay is put aside for them here in Canada, to be available for them when they eventually return. This is a very simple and excellent way of putting Canadians in Britain on the same footing as their British comrades-in-arms, and does much to eliminate any jealousies and hard feelings which might arise.

* * *

Ever since last November's American elections the selfish spectacle of isolationism seems to have been gaining strength behind the scenes. All the old faces are still there—keeping themselves in right with the general public by mouthing patriotic platitudes and so forth. Self-interest, as so shockingly displayed in this incredible coal dispute, by the farm bloc and others, still seems to be put before national or international interest by an alarming number.

Distrust of Russia still seems prevalent; and this, together with senatorial refusal to take any practical steps towards world responsibility, is indeed, as Pearl Buck emphasized, and Erwin D. Canham reiterated, tending to force Britons to look now towards Russia, and not the U. S. A., as the partner on whom they must depend for collaboration in building a better and securer world after the war. This is distressing in the extreme, since the kinship between Britain and America is really far deeper and more real than the new kinship between the British and the Russians—a kinship forged from bonds of common suffering and mutual respect, but not one that has grown through generations of common culture, common language, common history, and common ideals of government and individual liberty.

It would be the greatest tragedy in history if America were to back out of the unique opportunity to reshape the world according to the ideals expressed so eloquently in President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms." But she will not in the end, I am sure. The mass of the American people would never want that, and surely will not allow it to happen that such an opportunity should pass.

DAVID M. ADAMS
Aviation Cadet, R. C. A. F.
Montreal, Quebec

# The Wide Horizon

## "Intelligent Selfishness"

**By Howard Vincent O'Brien**

In The Chicago Daily News

There are various suggestions for providing us with freedom from fear and want. Here is one that comes from James F. Lincoln of Cleveland, Ohio.

He begins by quoting Scripture. "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hand." To which he adds: "Our industrial system does not now fully develop man's abilities."

Mr. Lincoln thinks it foolish to talk of labor "shortage." He says this phrase merely covers up our failure to use manpower to its maximum. He believes that this maximum can be attained through what he calls "intelligent selfishness"—utilizing man's normal desire for gain.

He says: "A sneak thief is selfish but not intelligent. The civil war called 'collective bargaining' is selfish but not intelligent. The exploiting of workmen is selfish but not intelligent. The practice of raising prices in a seller's market is selfish but not intelligent. The charging of 'all the traffic will bear' is selfish but not intelligent. War is selfish but not intelligent.

"When we as a nation adopt the principle of intelligent selfishness in life and industry, we will have stopped unemployment of the employable, stopped poverty for the able-bodied, and will have gone far toward the elimination of misery no matter how caused."

* * *

Is Mr. Lincoln a starry-eyed dreamer, a crackpot inventor of utopias?

Well, consider Mr. Lincoln's background.

In 1896, on a borrowed capital of $150, he started the Lincoln Electric Co.

Today his company does about half the arc-welding business of the United States—about a fourth of the world's total.

Lincoln stockholders have never missed a dividend since the first was paid in 1918.

Lincoln labor is the highest paid in the industry.

Lincoln workers produce more per hour than any organization producing a comparable product.

The turnover of labor is negligible; and there is no union.

More than half the workers hold stock in the company.

* * *

How were these results achieved?

Well, in 1914 an advisory board was formed. Its purpose was to "develop normally unused abilities inherent in the organization." The board was composed of one representative from each department in the plant. Says Mr. Lincoln: "A factory worker cannot express his ideas as well as a trained man of the world, but he has them just the same."

The advisory board has done these things:

It reduced hours of work and raised wage rates, at the same time reducing piece-cost.

It insured the lives of all workers for the equivalent of a year's wages at no cost to the worker.

It established a vacation system, closing the factory for two weeks each year. It made cash awards for helpful suggestions. It installed an annuity plan. It . . . well, its accomplishments are many and varied.

It would seem that Mr. Lincoln has good grounds for believing in "intelligent selfishness."

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Labor in a Crisis

Government and labor organizations have before them the task of working out a new relationship. The coal crisis has shown the existence of large groups of Americans who are willing to obey labor leaders as well as the regularly elected Government officials. . . .

The unions exercise great industrial power. They have millions of members closely organized and responding to the calls of leaders not chosen by the public at large.

It would be a terrible mistake for Government or the people to launch an attack on the unions. They have played, and are now playing, an important part in raising the standard of living of millions of Americans. Their service in the war effort has been substantial. But such power as they have gained suggests the necessity of fitting labor unions in a more definite way to the national purpose of defeating foreign enemies—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

### A Moral Force

No better time could be found when men of faith ought to be often upon their knees. In the united prayers of devoted men and women lies a moral force which no thoughtful person will underestimate.—*New York Sun.*


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